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# IN LATINUM

(CICERO)

J. D. S. RIGGS

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# IN LATINUM

(*PENSA IN LATINUM SERMONEM VERTENDA*)

FOR

ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

BY

J. D. S. RIGGS, Ph.D.,

PRINCIPAL OF GRANVILLE ACADEMY, GRANVILLE, OHIO.

PARS SECUNDA,

BASED UPON SELECTED ORATIONS AND LETTERS  
OF CICERO.

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## PREFACE.

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THE present volume is the second of a series founded on the Latin authors read in preparation for college. It is offered in fulfilment of a plan that was announced at the time of the publication of the part based upon the Commentaries of Caesar.

Some changes in the plan will be observed as the work proceeds. The Orations against Catiline are treated exactly as the Books of Caesar were treated in Part I. When the student comes to the study of the Oration for Archias, he will find the chapters grouped differently, and more care will be required of him, as it will be necessary to survey for his models three chapters instead of one. On account the additional study probably necessary for this work, the "Latine Responde" exercises are omitted. Further, it is thought that, when the student reaches the Oration for the Manilian Law, he will no longer need the thorough review which is involved in the previous study. Hence, the exercises presented in connection with that Oration are intended for a running re-survey, which, perhaps, can be done largely at sight.

The Letters, upon which some lessons are based, are found in the very admirable edition of Cicero prepared by Professor H. W. Johnston, Ph.D., of Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.

I wish here to acknowledge my especial indebtedness to Professor Johnston, who prepared the lessons on the Letters, read the proof-sheets, and made several suggestions which have added materially to the value of the book; also to W. H. Johnson, A.M., my co-laborer in Granville Academy, who furnished part of the "Latine Loquere" exercises upon the Orations for Archias and the Manilian Law.

J. D. S. RIGGS.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, December 1, 1892.

# IN LATINUM.

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## IN CATILINAM—ORATIO I. PENSUM PRIMUM.

### CAPITA I.—III.

#### \*IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Accusative in Exclamations: A. 240, *d*; S. 400; G. 340; H. 381.

B. Interrogative Particles: A. 210, *a-f*; S. 574-576; G. 456-458; H. 351, 1-4, and Notes.

C. Dates: A. 376, *a-e*; S. 660, 661; G. Page 387; H. 641-645.

#### LATINE LOQUERE.

I. 1. How long, Catiline, will your unrestrained audacity abuse our patience? 2. To what extent will that madness of yours display itself? 3. Do you not perceive that all these [men] possess a knowledge of your conspiracy? 4. Do you not know that you ought to have been led to death long ago?

II. 1. Let the consuls see that the republic receives no injury. 2. The republic accuses the consuls of negligence and inactivity. 3. Let Catiline live as long as any one can be found who will defend him. 4. There is against Catiline a decree of the senate, by which he ought long ago to have been killed.

\*The grammatical references are to the Latin Grammars of Allen & Greenough (A.), Andrews & Stoddard (S.), Gildersleeve (G.), and Harkness (H.).

III. 1. Your nefarious meetings cannot be concealed by the darkness of night. 2. Can you deny that all your plans are clearer to us than the light? 3. Did I not say in the senate that Manlius would be in arms on the twenty-seventh of October? 4. You found on the first of November that my garrison had fortified Praeneste.

### LATINE SCRIBE.

I. O the patience of the senate! O the audacity of Catiline! He is not at all moved by the nightly guard of the Palatine, the fear of the people, the assembling of the loyal, nor by your looks and countenances, Senators<sup>1</sup>. Tiberius Gracchus was slain by a private [citizen], Publius Scipio, Sp. Maelius by the hand of Ahala; mischievous citizens were once restrained by more severe punishments than the most bitter enemies; and Catiline ought long ago to have been killed according to the decree of the senate.

II. When a decree of the senate intrusted the government to Lucius Opimius, the consul, he immediately slew Marcus Fulvius, with his children, and Caius Gracchus, [a man] of very illustrious ancestry. Although we have had a similar decree of the senate against you, Catiline, for twenty days, it is shut up in the records, and we see you persisting in your audacity and devising some [form of] ruin for the republic. As long as you live, my many strong guards will hold you in check, and you <sup>2</sup>will be watched by the eyes and ears of many.

III. The darkness of night, Catiline, cannot conceal your nefarious meetings, nor can the walls of a private house contain the voices of your conspiracy. Will you not

If a reference number is placed *after* a word (e. g., Senators<sup>1</sup>) the note applies to that word only; if *before* a word, it applies to the expression introduced by that word.

<sup>1</sup>patres conscripti.

<sup>2</sup>Do not use a deponent.

change your purpose and forget slaughter and fires? Can you deny that I said in the senate that many chief men of the State would flee from Rome on the twenty-eighth of October for the sake of preserving themselves, and that you, beset by my guards, would not be able to do anything, to plot anything, or to consider anything, which would escape my notice?

### LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Quid primum Cicero Catilinam rogavit?<sup>2</sup>  
2. Secundum? 3. Tertium? 4. Cum Catilina in senatum venisset, quid fecit? 5. Quem Publius Scipio interfecit? Quare?

II. 1. Quid senatus quondam decrevit? 2. Qui interfecti sunt? ~~3.~~ Ubi senatus consultum in Catilinam fuit? 4. Quid Cicero cupivit? 5. Quarum rerum se condemnavit?

III. 1. Quid de C. Manlio Cicero praedixit?<sup>3</sup> 2. Qua de causa principes civitatis Roma profugerunt? 3. Cur Catilina se commovere contra rem publicam non potuit? 4. Quo in statu Kalendis Novembribus Praeneste fuit?

<sup>1</sup>Use *fore ut* with the Subjunctive: A. 288, *f*; S. 538, *b*; G. 240, 531; H. 537, 3, Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>*ask.*

<sup>3</sup>*foretell.*

<sup>4</sup>*In what condition?*

**PENSUM SECUNDUM.****CAPITA IV.—VI.****IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.**

**A.** Ablative of Separation: A. 243; S. 413; G. 388; H. 414.

**B.** Relative Clauses of Characteristic: A. 320, *a*; S. 501, *a*; G. 634; H. 503, I.

**C.** Indirect Questions: A. 334; S. 518; G. 469; H. 529, I.

**D.** Dative with Compounds: A. 228; S. 377 (1); G. 346; H. 386.

**E.** Causal Clauses with *quod*, etc.: A. 321; S. 519; G. 540, 541; H. 516, I., II.

**LATINE LOQUERE.**

IV. 1. There are confederates of the same madness here in the senate. 2. You dare not deny that they assembled in the house of Marcus Laeca. 3. There is a little [cause] of delay for me because Cicero has not been slain. 4. Where can I find a Roman knight who will slaughter him with a sword?

V. 1. I may not, cannot, will not endure that you dwell longer with us. 2. When you wished to kill me, the consul elect, your undertaking was checked by a guard of my friends. 3. I see that the republic is aimed at by you. 4. I do not yet dare to command that you go into exile, but I advise it.

VI. 1. There is no one in this city who does not hate and fear Catiline. 2. Domestic baseness and private dishonor cling upon his reputation. 3. A band had been prepared by Catiline for the purpose of killing Lepidus and Tullus. 4. Their daggers, set apart by them with sacred rites, were wrested from their hands.

## LATINE SCRIBE.

IV. Catiline dares not deny that on that former night he came with his confederates to the house of Marcus Laeca; that he distributed the parts of the city for firing<sup>1</sup>; that he decided who should be left at Rome; that he chose who should go out with him; and that he found two knights who promised to kill the consul. If he denies ~~it~~, I am able to prove it; for here in our number there are certain [men] who were at the house of Laeca on the same night.

V. Since the temples of the immortal gods, the houses of the city, and the lives of the citizens have been doomed to destruction, the consul urges the band of conspirators to go out of the city. So foul, so horrible, and so dangerous a curse to the republic can be escaped, provided only the immortal gods defend her. If you, Catiline, will do that which I command, and lead out with you all your [friends], I shall be freed from great fear, and shall <sup>2</sup>return thanks to the immortal gods and to Jupiter Stator especially.

VI. Can anything in this city be pleasing to Catiline, when he knows that there is no mark of domestic baseness which is not branded into his life; that there is no disgrace of private affairs which does not cling to his reputation; that the complete ruin of his fortunes threatens him upon the next Ides; that there is no one who does not know that he has wished to kill the consuls? Neither have his eyes ever <sup>3</sup>been free from lust, his hands from crime, nor his body from infamy. All hate and fear him, 'on account both of his private baseness and of those things which pertain to the highest public weal, and yet he does not cease to undertake and to wish.

<sup>1</sup>*fires.*<sup>2</sup>*gratias agere*<sup>3</sup>*carere.*<sup>4</sup>*propter w. acc.*



**LATINE RESPONDE.**

IV. 1. Ubi Catilina priore nocte fuit? 2. Qui eodem convenerunt? 3. De quibus rebus quidam in senatu cogitabant? 4. Quid duo Romani equites polliciti sunt?

V. 1. Quomodo Cicero magno metu liberabitur? 2. Cur magna dis immortalibus gratia habenda est? 3. Quas res Catilina ad exitium ac vastitatem vocavit? 4. Quid Cicero facere nondum ausus est?

VI. 1. Cur Cicero incredibile scelus Catilinae praetermisit? 2. Quid Catilina pridie Kalendas Ianuarias fecit? 3. Quid sceleri ac furori eius obstitit?

## PENSUM TERTIUM.

### CAPITA VII.—IX.

#### IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Conditional Sentences: A. 304 *et seq.*; S. 476 (1), (2), *a* and *b*; G. 596–599; H. 507–513.

B. Impersonal Verbs: A. 145, 146; S. 250; G. 199; R. 2; H. 298–301.

C. Optative Subjunctive: A. 267, *b*; S. 473, *b*; G. 254; H. 483, 1 and 2, 484, I.

#### LATINE LOQUERE.

VII. 1. If at your coming your friends vacated those seats, do you await the reproach of the voice? 2. If you were feared in that manner by your fellow-citizens, would you not leave the city? 3. If you recognize that their hatred is just, do you hesitate to remove yourself from their sight? 4. Your country fears and hates you. Will you not depart and free her from fear?

VIII. 1. I am in great danger because you have not given yourself into custody. 2. It is pleasing to the senate that you go out of the city and into exile. 3. You await, forsooth, the expressed authority of those whose lives are worthless to you.

IX. 1. Would that you were moved to go into exile! 2. Would that I could induce you to yield to the exigencies of the republic! 3. If you wish to bring war upon your country, you will subserve my praise and glory.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

VII. When Catiline came into the senate he was greeted by no one of this large assembly. Although this thing has happened to no one within the memory of man, and he

recognizes that his presence wounds the feelings of all, yet he is unwilling to withdraw from those who hate him and to leave the city. The country has for a long time considered that he neither respects her authority nor dreads her power, but is plotting concerning the slaughter of many citizens and even her own destruction. Wherefore she commands that he depart and free her from fear.

VIII. For the sake of avoiding suspicion, Catiline said that he was willing to give himself into custody. He asked that he might dwell at the house of Manius Lepidus, of Cicero, or of Quintus Metellus, the praetor, but he was rejected by them all. Then his boon companion, Marcus Metellus, said that he would keep Catiline at his home. Catiline, advised by Cicero to go into exile, says he will comply if the senate decrees that it is its pleasure that he go into other lands and commit his life to flight and solitude.

IX. Catiline is not such a man as to be frightened by my voice and induced to go into exile. If, recalled by shame from baseness, by fear from danger, or by reason from madness, he should meditate flight, a storm of unpopularity would threaten me. But it is worth while, provided he will separate himself from the good, and go out with his wanton band of miscreants. And yet, why should I with difficulty endure the remarks of men, since I know that Catiline has agreed upon a day with Manlius, and has sent forward that silver eagle, which I hope will be fatal to him and all his [friends]?

#### LATINE RESPONDE.

VII. 1. Simul atque Catilina adsedit, quid omnes consulares fecerunt? 2. Quid patria de Catilina indicat? 3. Quid non est ferendum? 4. Quid illa iubet?

1nolle.

VIII. 1. A M. Lepido non receptus, ad quem Catilina venit? 2. Quid Cicero respondit? 3. Quid Catilina de M. Metello putavit? 4. Quid Cicero Catilinam facere iussit?

IX. 1. Si Catilina in exilium eat, quid eveniat<sup>1</sup>? 2. <sup>2</sup>Qua condicione invidia sit tanti? 3. Si Catilina servire Ciceronis laudi et gloriae velit, quid facere iubetur?

<sup>1</sup>*would result.*

<sup>2</sup>*On what condition?*

## PENSUM QUARTUM.

## CAPITA X.-XIII.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Hortatory Subjunctive: A. 266 and Note 1; S. 472 (1), (2); G. 256, 3; H. 483, 484, II.

B. Relative Clauses of Purpose: A. 317, 2; S. 482 (2); G. 545, 1; H. 497, 1.

C. Supine in -u: A. 303; S. 555; G. 437; H. 547.

D. Dative of the Agent: A. 232; S. 388; G. 352, 353; H. 388.

E. Ablative Absolute: A. 255; S. 422; G. 408, 409; H. 431.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

X. 1. Have you not been prepared by nature and trained by inclination for this madness? 2. Hunger and cold and the want of all things will soon overcome you. 3. Catiline was repelled from the consulship that the state might not be annoyed by him.

XI. 1. He who will be the leader of a war seems to be let loose against the city. 2. Have not mischievous citizens been very often punished in this state by death? 3. If you fear the hatred of posterity, you do not show gratitude to the Roman people. 4. If you should devastate Italy, a fire of unpopularity would consume you.

XII. 1. The best thing to be done is to make a brief reply to these very solemn words. 2. Very many illustrious citizens have held the same opinion. 3. There are some in this body who will not believe that a conspiracy has been formed. 4. If Catiline should take out with himself his ruined [followers] collected from all sides, he would destroy the root and seed of all evils.

XIII. 1. If a man sick with a severe disease should drink cold water, he would seem to be relieved. 2. The conspirators are plotting against the consul at his own home. 3. There will be diligence in the consuls, valor in the knights, and unanimity among the loyal. 4. The whole conspiracy will be exposed, made clear, crushed, and punished.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

X., XI. Your unbridled and mad desire has for a long time hurried you to nefarious war. You will exult and revel when in your band of those utterly forsaken both by fortune<sup>1</sup> and by hope<sup>1</sup>, not one good man will be heard or seen. If I should order you to be thrown into chains, hurried to death, visited with the most severe punishment, I should be hindered by neither custom, nor laws, nor the fear of unpopularity.

XII. I ought not to give to this gladiator the enjoyment of a single hour for living, nor to fear lest I should be polluted by his blood, and yet there are some so wicked as not to confess that they are dissembling what they see. When Catiline has gathered his [friends] from all sides, and this full-grown plague of the republic has been eradicated and destroyed there will be no one so foolish as not to see that they strengthened the rising conspiracy by not believing.

XIII. If it should be written on the forehead of every citizen what are his sentiments concerning the republic, if those banded together by a compact of crime should separate themselves from the good by a wall, and cease to plot against the city and the consul, we should be relieved from care and fear. Then there would be valor in the Roman knights, diligence in the consuls, and unanimity among all

<sup>1</sup>A. 246; S. 406; G. 403, Remark 1; H. 415, I., 2.

the loyal, and Jupiter would keep the robbers of Italy and foes of all good men from the houses of the city, the altars and temples.

### LATINE RESPONDE.

X. 1. Qualem manum Catilina nactus est? 2. Qui labores Catilinae feruntur? 3. Quando Catilina exultabit et bacchabitur?

XI. 1. Quid Cicero a se detestari et deprecari voluit? 2. Quem respublica dixit Ciceronem exire pati? 3. Quando Cicero invidiae incendio conflagrabit?

XII. 1. Qua condicione Cicero Catilinae ad vivendum unius usuram horae non dedisset? 2. Cur Ciceroni invidia posteritatis verenda erat? 3. Quid nonnullos in senatu facere Cicero dixit? 4. Quid eveniat Catilina uno interfecto?

XIII. 1. Si Catilina tolleretur, num relevaremur? 2. Si homines aegri aquam gelidam biberint, quid eveniat? 3. Quid Cicero patribus conscriptis pollicetur? 4. Quid Catilinam facere iubet?

## IN CATILINAM—ORATIO II.

## PENSUM QUINTUM.

## CAPITA I.—IV.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

**A.** Dative of Reference (Advantage and Disadvantage):  
A. 235, *a*; S. 381; G. 345; H. 384, 4, Note 2.

**B.** Use of *ne . . . quidem*: A. 151, *e*; S. 572, *b*; G. 444; H. 569, III, 2.

Hortatory Subjunctive (*vide* Penum IV., A.)

**C.** Omission of *ut*: A. 331, *f*, Remark; S. 491; G. 546, Remark 3; H. 499, 2.

**D.** *Asyndeton*: A. 208, *b*, 385; S. 659 (8); G. 475, Remark, and 483; H. 636, I, 1.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

**I.** 1. Lucius Catiline plotted destruction to the fatherland and threatened this city with fire and flame. 2. The single leader of this civil war has unquestionably been conquered. 3. His dagger has been wrested from his hands, and he is cast down with grief. 4. This city is rejoicing because she has been snatched from his jaws.

**II.** 1. Does anybody reproach me because Catiline has not been arrested? 2. The custom of our ancestors demanded that he be arrested and slain. 3. If he had been punished with death, I could not have prosecuted his associates. 4. Would that all his influential and noble associates had accompanied him from the city!

**III.** 1. Quintus Metellus has a levy in Picenum and forces are being daily prepared by us. 2. I should prefer that Catiline's soldiers who are in the forum and senate house had been led out with him. 3. They understand



that I know what is being planned, and yet it does not disturb them. 4. If Catiline had not been afraid, he would not have fled.

IV. 1. There are some who think that the republic has not been relieved by the departure of Catiline. 2. Those who hold the same opinions as Catiline should not suffer him to waste away with the desire for them. 3. O wretched Catiline, if those like him do not go out from the city! 4. There is no forger, robber, or assassin, not only at Rome, but even in Italy, with whom Catiline has not been very intimate.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

I., II. Without doubt, fellow-citizens, Lucius Catiline was magnificently conquered when he was driven from the city, since now he must wage war openly. He is cast down with great grief because his sword has been wrested from his hands and the citizens have been left unharmed; but the city seems to me to rejoice that he has been dislodged from his position and thrown into open robbery. He will not now be feared in the forum, in the senate-house, nor in any corner of the whole city; and yet some reproach me because I did not punish him with death rather than drive him out from the city.

III., IV. The army of Catiline, collected from desperate old men and bankrupt rustics who would collapse if they should see the edict of the praetor, is to be despised rather than feared. But those who have deserted the army, who flit about in the forum, and come into the senate, shining with ointments and resplendent in purple, to whom have been assigned Apulia, Etruria, the Picene and the Gallic territory, and who are not moved although their plans have been disclosed in the senate, are more to be dreaded. Since

<sup>1</sup>Objective Genitive.

<sup>2</sup>potius quam.

they see that you know that a conspiracy has been formed against the republic, I would that they would go out! But<sup>1</sup> if they remain here, and do not depart to Catiline and to those whom he has added to this incredible compact of crime, they shall know that there is no longer place for leniency.

### LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Ubi Catilina loco motus est? 2. Ubi eum magnifice vicimus? 3. Cur ille maerore est afflictus et profligatus? 4. Cur urbs laetari Ciceroni videbatur?

II. 1. Quae res Catilinam interfectum esse postulabant? 2. Si Cicero iudicasset, Catilina sublata, omne periculum a Romanis depelli, quid fecisset? 3. Cur Cicero Catilinam esse timendum putavit? 4. Quos Catilina secum eduxit?

III. 1. Ex quibus Catilinae exercitus collectus erat? 2. Quare Cicero putavit coniuratos<sup>2</sup> in urbe esse timendos? 3. Quos Cicero vidit?

IV. 1. Quid Cicero est assecutus? 2. Quid unum concessit? 3. Quid Catilina nonnullis<sup>3</sup> pollicebatur? 4. Quos collegerat? Unde?

<sup>1</sup>quod.

<sup>3</sup>to various persons.

<sup>2</sup>Conspirators.

## PENSUM SEXTUM.

## CAPITA V.—VII.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Clauses of Proviso: A. 314; S. 504; G. 575; H. 513, I.

B. Second Periphrastic Conjugation: A. 113, *d*, 1, and Note, 129; S. 229 (2); G. 150, 243; H. 234.

Accusative in Exclamations (*vide* Pensum I., A.)

C. *Hendiadys*: A. 385; S. 659 (14); G. 695; H. 636, III, 2.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

V. 1. O desperate crowd! O infamous boon companions of Catiline! I trust that they will follow him out of the city. 2. Since they think of nothing but slaughter and fires, the punishment due to [their] crime is certainly at hand. 3. By removing them, my consulship will add many ages to the republic. 4. If you remain in the city, you must expect what you deserve.

VI. 1. The voice of the consul cannot be endured by the timid and very modest man. 2. When Catiline came yesterday into the temple, Cicero asked him whether he had been at Laeca's house or not. 3. When I hesitated, he asked me whether I had sent forward that silver eagle or not. 4. Catiline has betaken himself to the camp of Manlius, not into exile.

VII. 1. Catiline will not abandon his plan of making war, nor be terrified by my diligence. 2. Let me be thought cruel and him unfortunate, provided only my plans and labors hem in and weaken him. 3. I prefer to be slain innocent, rather than to live in exile for the sake of lightening your unpopularity.

## LATINE SCRIBE.

V. If the infamous herd of abandoned men, whose inheritances have been squandered, whose fortunes have been mortgaged, <sup>1</sup>go out of the city <sup>2</sup>in my consulship, many ages will be added to the republic. But if they remain in the city, planning slaughter, conflagration, and rapine, plotting against the brave and sober, and belching out in their conversations the murder of good men, they<sup>3</sup> must expect that punishment long since due to their worthlessness and wickedness.

VI. Do you say that I sent Catiline into exile? If this could be accomplished by a word, I should drive you out. When Catiline came yesterday into the temple of Jupiter Stator, was he saluted by any senator? When I asked him whether at the house of Marcus Laeca he had marked out the plan of the whole war or not, was he not silent? He was not driven into exile by me. Nay indeed, he had already entered upon war, and is now awaited as leader by that camp which has been pitched in the Faesulan territory.

VII. Now if Catiline has gone into exile to Marseilles, and is not the leader of enemies, it is worth my while to be considered a very cruel tyrant. But if you do not hear in three days that an army of enemies is flitting about in arms, the purpose of Catiline has been changed, and his plan of making war abandoned. Let me be said to have driven him into exile through threats of violence, provided only he be terrified by my diligence, and do this which he has never before thought of; but, believe me, he will not do it.

<sup>1</sup>Future Perfect.<sup>2</sup>me consule.<sup>3</sup>Dative of the Agent (*vide* Pensum IV., D.)

## LATINE RESPONDE.

V. 1. Quibus rebus Catilina assuefactus erat? 2. Quas res ferri non possunt? 3. Quem Cicero se professus est? 4. Quid pollicitus est<sup>1</sup>?

VI. 1. Quum Catilina in senatum venisset, quid principes eius ordinis fecerunt? 2. Quid Cicero a Catilina quaesivit? 3. Quum Catilina reticuisset, quid Cicero edocuit? 4. Quid Cicero se scire dixit?

VII. 1. Si Catilina sententiam mutaverit, quid de eo dicetur? 2. Quem quidam<sup>2</sup> Ciceronem existimari volent? 3. Quid Cicero nunquam a dis immortalibus optabit?

<sup>1</sup>polliceri=*promise*.

<sup>2</sup>*Some persons*.

## PENSUM SEPTIMUM.

## CAPITA VIII.—X.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Omission of *non*: A. 149, *e*; S. 563 (2), *b*; G. 484, 3, Remark 1; H. 552, 2.

B. Predicate Genitive: A. 214, *c*; S. 357; G. 365; H. 401, 402.

C. Genitive with *proprius*, etc.: A. 234, *d*, and footnote; G. 356, Remark 1; H. 391, II. 4.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

VIII. 1. I fear those who remain at Rome, because they do not confess that they are enemies. 2. If a wall were between us, I should not fear those who dissemble. 3. They are very foolish because they are struggling to meet their interest by means of the produce of their estate.

IX. 1. The men of the second class think they can obtain power and honor in a disturbed condition of the state. 2. There is an excellent spirit in the leading citizens and great unanimity in the masses. 3. These colonists are behaving too arrogantly and thinking of dictatorships.

X. 1. You are staggering under long-standing debt and will never emerge from it. 2. The parricides, assassins, and criminals of the fifth class cannot be recalled from Catiline. 3. They are so numerous that they cannot be held by a prison. 4. The effeminate and delicate boys of the last class are peculiarly Catiline's.

## LATINE SCRIBE.

VIII. Let me show to you, fellow-citizens, from what classes of men Catiline has made up his forces; then let me administer to those who remain at Rome, if it can be

done, the medicine of my advice, in order that I may restore them to their senses and reconcile them to the republic. Although the men of the first<sup>1</sup> class are rich, yet, influenced by the love of their possessions, they hesitate to draw off from them and to add to their credit. You expect from Catiline new schedules, but you mistake, because the new schedules will be prepared by my kindness, and will be catalogues of sale.

IX. Those who are attempting to become masters of affairs <sup>2</sup>must despair of obtaining what they wish, because I am watchful, there are large forces of soldiers, and this invincible people, this most illustrious empire and very beautiful city <sup>3</sup>will be assisted by the immortal gods in person against so wicked violence.

The third class, vigorous by exercise, consists of colonists, who by building as if rich, by delighting in choice farms, and great retinues, have fallen into great debt. Although they are as a class most excellent men, yet they are thinking of proscriptions, which not only not the men but not even the beasts will endure.

X. The fourth class is rather promiscuous, the fifth consists of murderers and criminals, but the last is Catiline's own. The fourth consists of those who partly by badly managing their business, partly by laziness are oppressed by great debt, and think they will perish more disgracefully alone than with the multitude; but the last class consists of beardless boys, gamblers and impure men, who brandish daggers, scatter poisons, and display their industry in suppers prolonged till morning. These are of Catiline's choice, and if they do not perish there will be in Rome a nursery of Catilines.

<sup>1</sup>primus, -a, -um.

<sup>3</sup>adiuvari.

<sup>2</sup>Second Periphrastic Conjugation (*vide* Pensum VI., B.)

## LATINE RESPONDE.

VIII. 1. Cur Cicero Catilinam non timet? 2. Quid de eis qui Romae remanent facere studet? 3. Quorum unum genus est? 4. Quomodo tabulae novae proferentur? 5. Cur Cicero hosce homines minime putat pertimescendos?

IX. 1. Quorum alterum genus est? 2. Quid eis praecipendum videtur? 3. Quid Cicero deos immortales facturos dicit? 4. Quid Cicero tertium genus monet? 5. Quare?

X. 1. Quomodo infitiores quarti generis in aes alienum inciderunt? 2. Quorum quintum genus est? 3. Quid Cicero de eis dicit? 4. Qui in postremis gregibus versantur? 5. Quid pueri lepidi ac delicati didicerunt?



## PENSUM OCTAVUM.

## CAPITA XI.—XIII.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

- A. Dative of Agent with Perfect Participle: A. 232, *a*; S. 383, *b*; G. 206; H. 388, 1, and foot-note 1.
- B. Ablative with Verbs and Adjectives of Plenty: A. 248, *c*, 2; S. 409; G. 389, and Remark 3; H. 421, II.
- C. Special Use of Conjunctions: A. 208, 3, *c*; S. 562 (1), foot-note; G. 483, 1; H. 440, 1, Note.
- D. Ablatives used as Locatives: A. 258, *d*; S. 426 (2), *a*; G. 387; H. 425, 2.
- E. *Litotes*: A. 209, *c*; S. 659 (19); G. 448, Remark 2; H. 637, VIII.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

XI. 1. Let your army be arrayed against the forces of Catiline. 2. Let the causes themselves, which will contend together, be compared. 3. You will be able to understand that utter despair is contending with good hope. 4. The immortal gods will compel virtues to overcome vices. 5. With what things will he be supplied?

XII. 1. Provision has been made by your municipalities that their boundaries shall be defended. 2. We shall hold the gladiators in our power. 3. I wish to admonish the enemies whom Catiline has left in the city. 4. I must live with the citizens or die for them.

XIII. 1. I shall put an end to this very cruel war with the least commotion. 2. The punishment of his crime shall be suffered within the city by not even one<sup>1</sup> wicked man. 3. It seems scarcely to be hoped that I shall not be

<sup>1</sup>unus, -a, -um.

driven from this gentleness of intention. 4. Relying upon the many sure tokens of the immortal gods, I shall defend the temples and houses of this city.

### LATINE SCRIBE.

XI. O illustrious forces of Catiline, especially to be dreaded when the flower and strength of entire Italy will oppose them! Array now, fellow-citizens, your consuls and generals against that wounded and weakened gladiator; then oppose your troops, equipments and guards to the want and destitution of that robber; and, finally, let the causes themselves be compared, in order that you may be able to understand how prostrate lies that outcast and enfeebled band of ruined men. In a contest in which modesty, chastity, fidelity, piety, continence, moderation, bravery and prudence strive with wantonness, debauchery, fraud, crime, lust, excess, cowardice and rashness, <sup>1</sup>would the zeal of men be wanting, or would the immortal gods compel so many and so illustrious virtues to be overcome by so great vices?

XII. If you, fellow-citizens, will arrange and provide that there shall be sufficient protection for your homes, I will defend the city with sentinels and guards. I have informed all your colonies and municipalities of Catiline's night sally, and have sent Quintus Metellus into the Gallic and Picene territory, and the senate will arrange, mature, and execute the other details. The gladiators and those enemies who have remained in the city will be held in check by my power, and, if any undertaking of theirs against the country shall be detected, they shall feel that there are in this city punishers of crimes.

<sup>1</sup>What interrogative particle introduces this question? (*vide* Penum I., C.)

XIII. You, fellow-citizens, ought to beseech and implore the immortal gods to put an end to this very great and cruel war, that the wicked shall suffer the punishment of their crimes, and that none of the good shall perish. And I promise you, relying upon their leadership, that you shall all be saved by the punishment of a few, and that this most beautiful and flourishing city shall be defended from all enemies on land and sea, and from the nefarious wickedness of most abandoned citizens.

#### LATINE RESPONDE.

XI. 1. Quibus rebus nos suppeditamur, eget Catilina? 2. Quomodo, quam valde hostes iaceant, intelligere possumus? 3. Quae res postremo inter se configunt? 4. Quid di immortales in eius modi certamine cogant?

XII. 1. Quid Q. Metellus faciet? 2. Quarum rerum Cicero non potest oblivisci? 3. Quas res in hac urbe conspiratores sentient?

XIII. 1. Quomodo haec omnia agentur? 2. Quid in tanto bello vix optandum videtur? 3. Quomodo di immortales sua templa atque urbis tecta defendent?

## IN CATILINAM.—ORATIO III.

## PENSUM NONUM.

## CAPITA I.—III.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Uses of *nostrum* and *nostri*, etc.: A. 194, *b*; S. 178, foot-note; G. 362, and Remark; H. 446, Note 3.

B. Temporal clauses with *cum*; A. 325; S. 509 (1)-(4); G. 582, 586; H. 521, I. and II.

C. Clauses of Result in Apposition: A. 332, *f*; S. 484; G. 556; H. 501, III.

D. Verbs with Accusative or Dative: A. 227, *c*; S. 378; G. 347; H. 385, I.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

I. 1. Through your labors, the republic and the lives and property of us all have been preserved. 2. Through the love of the immortal gods towards us, our wives and children have been rescued from fire and sword. 3. He, by whom this city was founded, has been exalted to the immortal gods. 4. The associates of Catiline's crime and the most bitter leaders of this nefarious war have been left at Rome.

II. 1. The conspirators who have remained at Rome are weak and powerless without Catiline. 2. Cicero was spending all his days and nights <sup>1</sup>in an attempt to provide for our safety. 3. Publius Lentulus spent his days and nights in an attempt to stir up a transalpine war. 4. The praetors will undertake the affair <sup>2</sup>for the sake of offering an opportunity to me.

<sup>1</sup>*in this, that he might provide.*

<sup>2</sup>*causa* always follows its limiting Genitive.

III. 1. I summoned Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, and Gabinius, as yet suspecting nothing. 2. The most prominent and illustrious men of the state came to me in great numbers early in the morning. 3. They said that they would not rashly cause so great a disturbance to the state. 4. In so great a crisis<sup>1</sup> of the republic, you<sup>2</sup> ought not to fear too great diligence.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

I. That one, by whose labors and dangers the republic has been rescued almost from the jaws of fate, will deserve to be exalted to the immortal gods. For the fires which were laid under the temples and hopes of the city have been extinguished, and swords which were drawn against your throats have been thrust aside. Since, by the very great love of the immortal gods towards you, the republic has been preserved and restored to you through my efforts, I will now explain it briefly, in order that you may be able to know that I have always watched and taken care how you might be safe.

II. Since I knew that my speaking was producing less belief in your ears, I spent all my days and nights in an attempt to find out what was being done by the conspirators, in order that when you should clearly grasp the whole affair you might take measures for the safety of the republic. Therefore, when I found that Lentulus had been tampering with the ambassadors of the Allobroges, I sent to the Mulvian bridge the praetors and very many chosen youth from the Reatine prefecture. When Volturcius and the Allobroges, sent by Lentulus, had arrived at the bridge, our [forces] made an attack upon them.

III. Pomptinus and Flaccus, <sup>3</sup>having put an end to the fight which they had begun, arrested Volturcius and the

<sup>1</sup>dangers.

<sup>2</sup>Dative of the Agent.

<sup>3</sup>Ablative Absolute.

ambassadors. When they had surrendered the letters to the praetors and had been brought back to the city, I summoned Lentulus and the other<sup>1</sup> conspirators. Caius Sulpicius, the praetor, a brave man, was immediately sent, by the advice of the Allobroges, <sup>2</sup>to bring from the house of Cethegus whatever weapons were there, and meanwhile a full senate was assembled.

### LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. Quas res vobis conservatas et restitutas videtis? 2. Quomodo? 3. Cur ii dies quibus conservamur nobis iucundi sunt? 4. Quid Cicero populum scire voluit?

II. 1. Quare Lentulus legatos Allobrogum sollicitavit? 2. Ad quos cum litteris eos misit? 3. Quos Cicero ad se vocavit? 4. Quo occulte pervenerunt? 5. Quos Cicero eodem miserat?

III. 1. Quos Cicero ad se accersivit? 2. Cur Lentulus tardissime venit? 3. Quid summis et clarissimis viris placuit? 4. Quare? 5. Quid Cicero non arbitratur?

<sup>1</sup>reliquus, -a, -um.

<sup>2</sup>vide Pensum IV., B.

## PENSUM DECIMUM.

## CAPITA IV.—VI.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative with Certain Deponents: A. 249; S. 419; G. 405; H. 421, I.

B. Superlative of Eminence with *quam*: A. 93, *b*; S. 164, *c*; G. 317; H. 170, 2, (2).

C. Dative of Possessor: A. 231; S. 384; G. 349; H. 387.

D. Present Infinitive with *debui*, etc.: A. 288, *a*; H. 537, 1.

E. Genitive with Adjectives: A. 218, *a*; S. 359, (1) and (2); G. 373; H. 399, I., 1–3.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

IV. 1. He urged me to tell fearlessly what I knew, and promised me the protection of the state. 2. Employ the assistance of slaves, and join yourself as soon as possible to the leaders in the city. 3. It was enjoined upon me by Lentulus to intercept the fugitives. 4. Cassius had a dispute with the others, because the Saturnalia seemed to him too far off.

V. 1. He ought to have recognized his seal and handwriting. 2. I shall give him an opportunity if he wishes to say anything about these things. 3. He will show how great is the power of conscience, and confess contrary to the expectation of all. 4. And, not to be tedious, he who has been sent to you will tell you who I am. 5. He says that Cethegus is fond of good tools.

VI. 1. The senate unanimously<sup>1</sup> adopted the most vigorous and fearless opinions. 2. The senate gave [a vote of]

<sup>1</sup>Translate by a phrase.

thanks to the praetors, whose service I had used. 3. Let a thanksgiving be decreed because Italy has been freed from war. 4. Let Lentulus resign his magistracy that we may have no scruples<sup>2</sup> about punishing him as a private [citizen].

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

IV. When Volturcius was introduced, he said that letters to Catiline had been given him by Lentulus, and that it had been enjoined upon Catiline to set fire to the city on all sides as soon as possible; moreover, that Cassius had assured him that cavalry would be sent into Italy by the Gauls, and that the twentieth year after the burning of the Capitol was the destined year for the overthrow of the empire. He said also that, Lentulus had had a dispute with the others, because he asserted that he was that famous third Cornelius to whom, according to the Sibylline fates, the sovereignty of the city must come.

V. Cethegus, Statilius, Lentulus and Gabinius were introduced. Cethegus acknowledged his seal and handwriting, but when I gave him an opportunity if he wished to say anything about the letters he refused. The letters of Statilius, to nearly the same purport, were read and he confessed. When Lentulus had acknowledged his well-known seal, the image of his grandfather, and the testimony had all been presented and recorded, he showed how great is the power of manifest and detected crime; for, although he was always eminent in genius and skilled in oratory, and surpassed all in effrontery and wickedness, on account of the power of conscience he denied none of those things which Volturcius alleged.

VI. When I consulted the senate as to what should be done in regard to the highest welfare of the state, it decreed unanimously that a vote of thanks should be given to me

<sup>2</sup>Note carefully this phrase.



because I had freed the republic from very great dangers, that praise should be bestowed upon my colleague and upon those brave and faithful men, Lucius Flaccus and Caius Pomptinus, the praetors; and that Lentulus and the other<sup>1</sup> conspirators should be given into custody. The senate likewise decreed a thanksgiving to the immortal gods in my name because by my valor, wisdom and prudence the city had been freed from conflagration, the citizens from slaughter, and Italy from war.

#### LATINE RESPONDE.

IV. 1. Quae res a Lentulo Catilinae mandatae sunt? 2. Quid Gallis a L. Cassio praescriptum est? 3. Quid Lentulus de se Gallos confirmavit? 4. Cur Cethego cum aliis controversia fuit?

V. 1. Quid recitatis litteris de Cethego dicitur? 2. Quid Lentulus a Gallis quaesivit? 3. Quae res eum defecerunt? 4. Quae res Ciceroni certissima argumenta atque indicia sceleris visae sunt?

VI. 1. Cur senatus ut M. Ceparius in custodiam traderetur decrevit? 2. Cur idem hoc decretum est in Q. Annium Chilonem? 3. Cur senatus lenitate usus est? 4. Quid interest si haec supplicatio cum ceteris supplicationibus conferatur?

<sup>1</sup>reliqui.

## PENSUM UNDECIMUM.

## CAPITA VII.—IX.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

**A.** Moods with *dum*, *donec* and *quoad*: A. 328; S. 502, 503; G. 571, 573; H. 519, I. and II.

**B.** Ablative of Difference: A. 250; S. 415; G. 400; H. 423.

**C.** Clauses of Characteristic after *unus*, *solus*, etc: A. 320, *b*; S. 500, (2), (*c*); G. 633; H. 503, II., 1.

**D.** Dative of Separation: A. 229; S. 380; G. 344; H. 385, 2, 4, 2), and 386, 2.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

**VII.** 1. I shall withstand all the plans of the leaders of *this* most dangerous war. 2. As long as Catiline had access to everybody, we were not able to thrust aside from your necks so great a mass of evil. 3. If he had not been driven from the city, the day of the destruction of the state would not have been appointed so long in advance.

**VIII.** 1. The immortal gods seem to have managed all the things which have taken place in our consulship. 2. We must not overlook these things which are now taking place because the immortal gods seemed to predict them. 3. You certainly remember that yonder gilded statue of Romulus was struck by lightning in the consulship of Cotta and Torquatus. 4. The overthrow of the city is approaching unless<sup>1</sup> a larger image of Jupiter be placed in an elevated situation.

**IX.** 1. Who can be so void of sense as not to see that wicked citizens have planned the destruction of the republic?

<sup>1</sup>*vide* Pensum III., A.

2. When <sup>2</sup>early this morning the statue of Jupiter had been put in position at my command, all things were brought to light. 3. If prudence had not been taken <sup>2</sup>from Lentulus by the immortal gods, I should not have arrived at these so undeniable proofs.

### LATINE SCRIBE.

VII. Now, fellow-citizens, since Catiline has been driven from the city, and the other leaders of a most wicked war <sup>3</sup>are under arrest, you ought to think that we have met and withstood all their plans. As long as this man, so active, so bold, so ready and so crafty, remained in the city, he had both the ability and the daring to choose and appoint certain men for the accomplishment of certain things. If he had not been driven from domestic plots into open rebellion, the republic would not so easily and so quietly have been freed from so great dangers, because, to say the least, he would not have permitted us to obtain possession of his seal and letters.

VIII. And yet, fellow-citizens, I have so managed all these affairs that the immortal gods seemed to bear aid in person. For you remember that when firebrands had been seen in the west at night and thunderbolts had been hurled, and the images of the gods had been overthrown, the sooth-sayers said that the immortal gods must be appeased in every way, and that the consuls must contract for the building and setting up of a larger image of Jupiter and must command that it face the east, [in the direction] opposite to what it had been before. They hoped by this means, because the management of so great matters seems scarcely <sup>4</sup>possible to human wisdom, that the senate and

<sup>1</sup>*To-day, early in the morning.*

<sup>3</sup>*are held, having been arrested.*

<sup>2</sup>*Not ab Lentulo.*

<sup>4</sup>*to be able to be of, etc.*

people of Rome might be able to see clearly those plans which had been entered into secretly against the safety of all.

IX. Who can be so headstrong as to deny that the immortal gods by their divine will and power are managing this city? For indeed, although to some it seemed incredible that citizens were preparing slaughter and fires and ruin for the republic, did you not find that those things had been undertaken? If I should say that I brought to light all things which these conspirators had planned against the safety of the city, it would seem that I were taking too much to myself. It was by divine influence that men from the only barbarian nation that seemed able and willing<sup>1</sup> to bring war upon the Roman people should voluntarily commit to you letters intrusted to them by Lentulus and the other domestic foes.

#### LATINE RESPONDE.

VII. 1. Quid Cicero, cum ex urbe Catilinam pelleret, animo providebat? 2. Quid Catilina non fecisset? 3. Quomodo illo absente omnia gesta sunt?

VIII. 1. Quomodo omnia sunt a Cicerone administrata? 2. Quae res Cotta et Torquato consulibus factae sunt? 3. Quid haruspices ex Etruria dixerunt? 4. Quid idem iusserunt? 5. Quid speraverunt?

IX. Quid hodierno die mane factum est? 2. Quid, signo collocato, populus vidit? 3. Qui maiore odio supplicioque digni sunt? 4. Quid divinitus factum esse visum est?

<sup>1</sup>*Litotes* (*vide* Pensum VIII., E.)

## PENSUM DUODECIMUM.

## CAPITA X.—XII.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Dative with the Passive Voice: A. 230; S. 387; G. 208; H. 384, 5.

B. Relatives as Connectives: A. 180, *f*; S. 451; G. 612, Remark 1; H. 453.

C. Use of *alter*....*alter*: A. 203; S. 598, *a*; G. 321; H. 459.

D. *Chiasmus*: A. 344, *f*, Note; S. 598, (2), 659, (10); G. 684; H. 562, 636, V., 4.

E. *Zeugma*: A. 385; S. 659, (33); G. 690; H. 636, II., 1.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

X. 1. Caius Marius and many brave men were either driven out of the state or slain by Lucius Sulla. 2. It is not even necessary to say how great grief was brought to the republic by the death of Marcus Lepidus. 3. You remember that not the restoration of harmony, but the massacre of citizens, settled all the dissensions. 4. If Lentulus, Cethegus and Cassius had conquered, all this place would have been filled with heaps of corpses, and would have flowed with the blood of citizens.

XI. 1. I can be pleased with no reward of merit except the perpetual memory of this day. 2. I know that the less worthy can attain voiceless monuments of praise. 3. I wish that my <sup>1</sup>valuable services may be cherished in your memory and the monuments of your literature.

XII. 1. Since I must live with those who have been conquered, it is your business to see that wicked men do

<sup>1</sup>so great things.

not injure me. 2. And yet <sup>1</sup>I am sure that no injury can be done me by the virulence of domestic enemies. 3. In what condition do you wish those to be who have braved<sup>2</sup> unpopularity for the sake of your safety? 4. The unpopularity which I have incurred in preserving the republic will hereafter redound to my glory.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

X. Since you have been rescued from a very cruel destruction, celebrate with your wives and children the thanksgiving to the immortal gods which has been decreed at all the shrines. For indeed all the civil dissensions which we have seen or heard of were decided by the massacre of citizens. But in this war alone, the most cruel within the memory of men, in which Lentulus regarded as enemies all <sup>3</sup>whose safety was identified with that of the city, we have conquered without bloodshed and without a struggle, and the city and the citizens have been preserved untouched and unharmed.

XI. I feel assured that the eternal memory of my triumphs will be laid up in your minds, and that my exploits will flourish in your discourses and become established in the records of your literature. I shall be pleased with no badge of honor, no reward of merit, in short, with no distinction which a less worthy man can attain. I wish that in this republic there be established the remembrance of two citizens, by one of whom the limits of your empire were bounded by the regions of the sky, and by the other the homes of that same empire were preserved.

XII. Since I have provided that the wicked designs of very bold men shall not injure you, it is your duty to see that all the violence of domestic enemies shall be repelled from

<sup>1</sup>*intelligere.*

<sup>3</sup>Note carefully this clause.

<sup>2</sup>*exposed themselves to.*

me. And yet those who have been conquered and subdued by me cannot injure me. For the protection that is among good citizens and the dignity that is in the republic have been secured to me forever, and those who disregard these will injure themselves.

### LATINE RESPONDE.

X. 1. Quid Cicero civibus praescribit<sup>1</sup>? 2. Ex qua re erepti erant? 3. Quomodo vicerant? 4. Quae lex a Lentulo, Cethegò, Cassio constituta fuit?

XI. 1. Quid Cicero pro tantis rebus postulat? 2. Quid vult? 3. Quae duo cives, qui uno tempore in republica exstiterunt, fecerunt?

XII. 1. Cur fortuna Ciceronis erat non eadem quae illorum, qui externa bella gesserunt? 2. Qui in eo animus fuit? 3. Quid, quoniam nox fuit, civibus mandavit<sup>2</sup>? 4. Quid pollicitus est<sup>3</sup>?

<sup>1</sup>*enjoin upon.*

<sup>2</sup>*command.*

<sup>3</sup>*promise.*

IN CATILINAM.—ORATIO IV.  
PENSUM TERTIUM DECIMUM.

## CAPITA I.—III.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Force of Compounds of iam: A. 276, *a*, 277, *b*; S. 467; G. 221, 225; H. 467, 2, 469, 2.

B. Dative with Adjectives: A. 234, *a*; S. 389; G. 356; H. 391.

C. Genitive with Verbs of Memory: A. 219; S. 365; G. 375; H. 406, II.

Clauses of Proviso (*vide* Pensum VI., A.)

## LATINE LOQUERE.

I. 1. I see, conscript fathers, that you are forgetful of your own safety and anxious concerning my danger and that of the republic. 2. This condition of the consulship has been assigned to me that I shall never be free from the danger of plots. 3. I shall cheerfully endure all bitterness, provided that the Roman people may be rescued from slaughter. 4. Why should I not remedy many things with some pain to myself, provided that your danger be removed?

II. 1. You ought to hope <sup>1</sup>that the name and safety of the Roman people will be defended. 2. The grief of your fainting wives and the tears of your children prostrate with fear move you. 3. Do not cease to consult for the safety of your wives, children, and fortunes. 4. You hold those who have tampered with the Allobroges and stirred up the slaves.

<sup>1</sup>Use fore ut with the Subjunctive: A. 288, *f*; S. 538, *b*; G. 240, 531; H. 537, 3, Note 1.



III. 1. When the witnesses reported all these things, a thanksgiving was decreed in my name. 2. The senate thanked<sup>1</sup> Cicero in unprecedented language because he had <sup>2</sup>exposed the conspiracy. 3. You have for a long time seen that certain evils are prevalent in the republic. 4. You see that those implicated in the crime must be punished promptly.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

I. If you will turn your eyes upon me, conscript fathers, you will see that, forgetful of my own danger, I am anxious concerning you and yours. If I see that my good will towards you is pleasing to you, whatever fortune is designed for me, I shall endure it, not only bravely, but even cheerfully. For indeed if the immortal gods wish this to be the condition of my consulship, that neither the forum, the senate-house, nor my home shall ever be free from the danger of death, I shall keep silent many things, provided that your wives and children may be rescued from distress, and Italy from war and devastation.

II. If you will apply yourselves to the safety of the republic, I hope the immortal gods will requite you as you deserve. You ought to consult for yourselves, your wives, children and fortunes, when you look about upon all the storms which are impending. You will see that Catiline has been summoned, the Allobroges have been tampered with, and a conspiracy has been entered into, that, <sup>3</sup>when we have all perished and <sup>4</sup>Catiline has been received, no one will bewail the downfall of so great an empire. I know you are not so iron-hearted as not to be moved by all these things to the end that you may requite as they deserve

<sup>1</sup>*Thank, gratias agere; requite, gratiam referre.*

<sup>2</sup>What mood? (*Vide Pensum II., E.*)

<sup>3</sup>Temporal Clause.

<sup>4</sup>Ablative Absolute.

those whose letters, seals, handwriting and confessions you hold.

III. Although you have already decreed that Lentulus and the others concerned in this conspiracy must be given into custody, I wish to refer the whole matter to you anew in order that you may determine before night concerning [its] punishment. Do not think that this evil has not been spread abroad. It has diffused itself more widely than the general belief, not only through Italy, but into many provinces.

#### LATINE RESPONDE.

I. 1. De qua re patres conscripti solliciti erant? 2. Quae res in malis Ciceroni iucunda fuit? 3. Quid suo quodam dolore fecit? 4. Cur laetatus est?

II. 1. Quid Cicero se sperare debere dicit? 2. Quibus rebus movetur? 3. Qui in populi Romani severitatis iudicium adducuntur?

III. 1. Cur senatus Ciceroni gratias egit? 2. Quid decrevit? Quid coëgit? Quid censuit? 3. Quam late hoc malum disseminatum est?

## PENSUM QUARTUM DECIMUM.

## CAPITA IV., V.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

**A. Non** with other Negatives: A. 150, *a*, *b*; G. 448, Remark 4; H. 553, 1.

**B. Construction with refert and interest:** A. 222, *a*; S. 368, 369; G. 381; H. 408, I., 1, 2.

**C. Use of causa:** A. 245, *c*; S. 404, *b*; G. 372; H. page 221, foot-note 2. (*Vide* p. 44, foot-note 1.)

*Asyndeton* (*vide* Penum V., D.) .

## LATINE LOQUERE.

IV. 1. Both Silanus and Caesar insist upon great severity. 2. The immortal gods did not appoint death for the sake of punishment. 3. Do you command that I distribute abandoned men among the municipalities? 4. <sup>1</sup>Will not severe punishment be imposed upon the municipalities? 5. <sup>2</sup>If punishment were not appointed for the wicked, they would not fear death.

V. 1. Do you not see what is our interest? 2. If we follow one opinion, we shall have to fear popular violence. 3. Some one who is absent wishes to be considered attached to the people. 4. Lentulus is an enemy of the republic, and can by no means be a citizen.

## LATINE SCRIBE.

IV. It is the opinion of Decius Silanus that death was appointed by the immortal gods for the extraordinary punishment of nefarious wickedness, and he decrees that these abandoned men ought not to enjoy life for a moment. But

<sup>1</sup>*Vide* Penum I., C.

<sup>2</sup>*Vide* Penum III., A.

Caius Caesar feels that they ought to be distributed among the municipalities, and ordains that nobody can ever lighten the punishment of those who have attempted to blot out the name of the Roman people. Even hope is taken away from those who are condemned, their property is confiscated, and only life is left to them.

V. You saw yesterday, conscript fathers, that, of those who had voted custody for Roman citizens and rewards for the informers, some one was absent that he might not cast a vote concerning the lives and property of the accused. Now it can be doubtful to no one that he who fears popular outbreaks and is willing that considerations of his own danger outweigh the advantage of the state, cannot be called a friend of the people.

#### LATINE RESPONDE.

IV. 1. Quot sententiae fuerunt? 2. Quid D. Silanus censet? 3. Quo consilio vincula inventa sunt? 4. Quis vincula et publicationem bonorum reis iubet?

V. 1. Quam viam C. Caesar secutus est? 2. Qualem<sup>1</sup> sententiam a Caesare habemus? 3. Cur non nemo abest? 4. Quid is nudius tertius fecit? 5. Quid hesterno die fecit?

<sup>1</sup>*Of what kind?*

## PENSUM QUINTUM DECIMUM.

## CAPITA VI.—VIII.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Absolute Comparative and Superlative: A. 93, *a* and *b*; S. 164, *a* and *b*; G. 312, 2, and 317; H. 444, 1.

B. Subjunctive with Verbs of Fearing: A. 331, *f*; S. 492; G. 552; H. 498, III., Note 1.

C. Partitive Genitive with Adverbs: A. 216, *a*, 4; S. 355, (2); G. 371; H. 397, 4.

D. Ablative of Specification: A. 253; S. 412; G. 398; H. 424.

E. Double Questions: A. 211, Remark, and *a-d*; S. 580, 581; G. 459–461; H. 353, 1 and 2, and Notes.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

VI. 1. The opinion of Silanus absolves me from the charge of cruelty. 2. Is Caesar in this case unusually mild or moved by fierceness of disposition? 3. <sup>1</sup>If a slave should set fire to your house, you would inflict upon the slave as severe punishment as possible<sup>2</sup>. 4. I fear that you will be thought too lax rather than too cruel.

VII. 1. There are some who fear<sup>3</sup> that we have not sufficient force for preserving the common safety. 2. This cause only has been found in which the knights vie<sup>4</sup> with you in love of country. 3. To all the very brave men who have assembled<sup>5</sup> the possession of freedom is dear.

VIII. 1. By far the majority of the freedmen shudder at the insolence of certain ones born of the highest rank.

<sup>1</sup>What kind of condition? (*Vide* Penum III., A.)

<sup>2</sup>*Vide* Penum X., B.

<sup>4</sup>*Vide* Penum XI., C.

<sup>3</sup>*Vide* Penum II., B.

2. It will be worth while to contribute towards the common safety as much good-will as we can. 3. The agent of Lentulus found all in the workshops very fond of peace.

### LATINE SCRIBE.

VI. If you do not inflict the severest punishment upon those who have wished to burn our houses, to slay our wives and children, and to destroy this home of the republic, you will be considered most cruel. If you do not show yourselves severe towards them, I fear that this city will perish by fire, and that Lentulus will revel upon the ruins of your country and the unburied heaps of citizens. When no plan of destruction to the republic had been entered into, very illustrious men proceeded against Gracchus and received severe wounds; but by these men Gauls are summoned, Catiline called, the slaves stirred up, and citizens assigned to Cethegus to be butchered.

VII. Can you, conscript fathers, disguise what you hear? Are not<sup>1</sup> statements thrown about that all things have not been provided for defending the republic? The Roman knights, the tribunes of the treasury, the public clerks, in short, all men of all ranks and classes have assembled, and agree with zeal for the common dignity. For to all the multitude of freemen this city, the forum, and the temples are very dear; and this is the only cause since the foundation of the city in which all classes wish that no harm shall come to any part of the commonwealth.

VIII. It is worth while to say that, although a certain agent of Lentulus has been running about among the freedmen and the slaves, and attempting<sup>2</sup> to arouse their minds with a bribe, no freedmen have been found<sup>3</sup> who

<sup>1</sup>Nonne.

<sup>2</sup>What mood? A. 336, 2; S. 515, (1): G. 653; H. 524.

<sup>3</sup>What mood?

did not shudder at the audacity of certain ones born here, and there is<sup>1</sup> no slave who is not very fond of peace. Moreover,<sup>2</sup> by far the majority of those in the shops contribute as much as they can to the common safety, in order that their daily profit may not be diminished.

### LATINE RESPONDE.

VI. 1. Qua re Cicero movetur? 2. Quid videtur sibi videre? 3. Quid perhorrescit? 4. Quid L. Caesar nudius tertius dixit? 5. Quis armatus Gracchum est persecutus? 6. Qua de causa<sup>3</sup> ille grave vulnus accepit?

VII. 1. Quales<sup>4</sup> voces iaciuntur? 2. Qualis causa est haec? 3. Quibuscum equites certant? De qua re? 4. Qui studio defendendae rei publicae convenerunt?

VIII. 1. Quid operae pretium est cognoscere? 2. Quid quisque servus ad communem salutem confert? 3. Quid a lenone Lentuli tentatum est? 4. Quid ii, qui in tabernis sunt, volunt?

<sup>1</sup>What mood?

<sup>2</sup>autem (postpositive: A. 345, b; S. 590, a; G. 486, Remark; H. 569, III.)

<sup>3</sup>To what end?

<sup>4</sup>Of what kind?

## PENSUM SEXTUM DECIMUM.

## CAPITA IX.—XI.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Adjectives Limiting a Part: A. 193; S. 442; G. 287, Remark; H. 440, 2, notes 1 and 2.

B. Uses of the Genitive of Personal Pronouns: A. 194, *b*; S. foot-note, page 77; G. 362 and Remark; H. 446, Note 3.

C. Genitive in Apposition with a Possessive: A. 197, *e*; S. 347 (2); G. 363 (fine print); H. 398, 3.

D. Construction with *paenitet*, etc.: A. 221, *b*; S. 364, (2); G. 376; H. 409, III.

E. Dative with Special Verbs: A. 227; S. 375, 376; G. 345; H. 385, I. and II.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

IX. 1. Have we not<sup>1</sup> a consul mindful of us? 2. Take care that you do not fail your consul. 3. Our country does not wish to excite you, but to commend the homes of the city to you. 4. One night has almost destroyed the citadel, the capitol, and the temples of the gods.

X. 1. If the republic is preserved, you will never repent your vote. 2. That very great band of conspirators has threatened me with death. 3. You will regard Scipio, Paullus, and Marius as distinguished men. 4. Eternal war with civil enemies has been undertaken<sup>2</sup> by you.

XI. 1. I have waived provincial clientships that I might as consul obey your decrees. 2. Remember that the consul has preserved all these things at the peril of himself alone. 3. I ask that you deliberate carefully concerning the safety of the commonwealth. 4. I think that as long as he lives

<sup>1</sup>Nonne.

<sup>2</sup>Vide Penum VIII., A.



my little son will be encompassed by a very safe wall, if you hold these things in memory.

### LATINE SCRIBE.

IX. Since these things are so, and you have a consul who, forgetful of himself, has preserved the republic from the midst of dangers, and the temples and shrines of all the gods from the fire-brands of an impious conspiracy, take care that you do not fail him and the Roman people. You see that the common country as a suppliant extends her hands to you and declares that you must decide to-day concerning the altars of the Penates, the eternal fire of Vesta, the lives of your wives and children, and the walls and homes of the city.

X. If by your vote, you take upon yourselves so great a band of enemies, they will perhaps threaten you all with death, but the dignity of the commonwealth will avail more than the fury of this very great multitude of conspirators. You will not repent your purposes and actions, but the Roman people having been preserved will thank<sup>1</sup> you, and you will always abide in the memory of all good [men] and in the speech and thought of all nations.

XI. Since I shall defend and carry into effect by my own efforts what you shall have decreed concerning the safety of the city and the dignity of the republic, I think you will deliberate carefully and bravely. In return for my diligence towards you and the republic I ask that the memory of this time and of my whole consulship be fixed in your minds, and that you remember that my little son, whom I commend to you, is the son of him by whom a province was disregarded on account of the care of the city and of the Roman people.

<sup>1</sup>Vide page 44, foot note 1.

## LATINE RESPONDE.

IX. 1. Quibus ex rebus consul reservatus est? 2. Quibus rebus patria communis obsessa est? 3. De quibus rebus iudicandum est? 4. Cur Cicero haec locutus est?

X. 1. Quid senatus Ciceroni uni decrevit? 2. Quid alter Africanus fecit? 3. Quid Marius fecit? 4. Cur Pompeius omnibus anteponitur?

XI. 1. Quid Cicero pro sua diligentia postulat? 2. Quid de sui fili salute dicit? 3. Quid senatum facere hortatur<sup>1</sup>? 4. Quid pollicetur<sup>2</sup>?

<sup>1</sup>*encourage.*

<sup>2</sup>*promise.*

ORATIO PRO ARCHIA POETA.  
PENSUM SEPTIMUM DECIMUM.

CAPITA I.—III.

IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

**A.** Ablative Appositive with Locative: A. 184, *c*;  
S. 426, (2), *h*; G. 412, 2; H. 363, 4, 2).

**B.** Two Datives: A. 233, *a*; S. 386; G. 350; H. 390.

**C.** Causal Clauses with *cum* and *qui*: A. 326, 320, *e*;  
S. 510, (2), 500, (2), (*b*); G. 587, 636; H. 517.

Causal Clauses with *quod*, etc. (*vide* Pensum II., E.)

LATINE LOQUERE.

1. If I have any skill, acquired by practice in speaking, I ought to aid Aulus Licinius. 2. As soon as I emerged from boyhood I came to Rome, in the consulship of Quintus Catulus. 3. For as far back as we can review the space of past time, Aulus Licinius was pleasing to the Luculli. 4. The Luculli will receive him to their home because they think<sup>1</sup> him worthy of acquaintance. 5. I shall employ a style of speaking which is at variance with the practice of the courts. 6. You were born at Rome, a city full of Greek arts. 7. A poet who was listened to by Lucius Crassus ought not to be separated from the number of citizens. 8. It fell to the lot of Metellus to excel me in theoretical knowledge of this subject. 9. When we were known to Quintus Catulus, both father and son, we were treated with the highest honor. 10. The Neapolitans will present this man with citizenship because he has been a means of safety to the city. 11. I was begging Lucullus

<sup>1</sup>*Vide* Pensum II. E.

to grant me this indulgence, suited to a Roman citizen. 12. His arrival had been so talked of at Antioch that he was thought worthy of the acquaintance of all. 13. On account of the peaceful condition of the state, Greek arts and systems are cultivated more earnestly here at Rome than in Antioch. 14. I confess that no period of my life has been wholly given up to this one pursuit. 15. We met with those consuls of whom the one excelled all in natural ability, the other in reputation. 16. He held the Luculli bound [to him] <sup>1</sup>by the ties of familiar intercourse, and was presented with rewards by the inhabitants of Tarentum.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

Since Cicero sees that his voice has been the means of safety to some, and that by his skill acquired by the study of the liberal arts he has been able to help others, he certainly ought, as far as it is in his power, to speak in defense of the very learned man who is entitled in his own right to claim the benefit of this discipline. He asks, therefore, that the judges will grant him this indulgence, namely, that they will suffer him to use a style of speaking at variance with forensic pleading.

If he knows that he will be permitted to speak a little more freely [than usual] on the study of polite literature, he will cause them to think that Aulus Licinius is worthy of acquaintance and citizenship.

Archias, first at Antioch, afterwards in Greece and Italy, surpassed all in genius, and was presented with citizenship by the people of Tarentum, Rhegium, and Neapolis. When he came to Rome, he was immediately received into the home of the Luculli. He was pleasing to the consuls, was cultivated by Crassus, Drusus, and Cato, and held bound to him by the ties of familiar intercourse all who wished to learn anything.

<sup>1</sup>consuetudo.

## PENSUM DUODEVICESIMUM.

## CAPITA IV—VI.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

**A.** Accusative of Limit: A. 258, 2, and *b*; S. 425, 426, (1); G. 342, and Remark 2; H. 380, I. and II.

**B.** Concessive Clauses with *cum*, etc.; A. 313, *d*; S. 510, (2); G. 588; H. 515, III.

Relative Clauses of Purpose (*vide* Pensum IV., B.)

**C.** Correlative Use of *cum . . . tum*: A. 208, *d*; S. 563, (2); G. 589; H. 554, I., 5.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

1. When we had departed from the province, we came to Rome and entered our names with the praetor. 2. Citizenship would have been given to you, if you had entered your name with Quintus Metellus. 3. Citizenship will be given to us if we <sup>1</sup>enter our names with the praetor, at Rome, within sixty days. 4. Since these things are so, Heracleian envoys have come <sup>2</sup>to say that this man has been enrolled at Heraclea. 5. Archias will not avail himself of the records of other cities, because he has been enrolled at Rome, in accordance with the laws of the Roman people. 6. Gratius asked Cicero why he was so greatly pleased with this poet. 7. I am delighted with this man because he has left to me portraiture of the bravest Romans, to be placed before me in conducting the public business. 8. Who, pray, can find fault with Cicero if he is persuaded that nothing is greatly to be desired except virtue? 9. He confessed, indeed, that pleasure had called

<sup>1</sup>Use future-perfect.

<sup>2</sup>*Vide* Pensum IV., B.

him aside from the exigencies and advantages of the Roman people. 10. But why should I be ashamed, who take for myself as much time for attending to business as others assign to the gaming-board? 11. If I had not persuaded Cicero that this ought to be granted to me, he would not have exposed himself to the attacks of my enemies. 12. Although he had had a residence at Rome for ten years, Gratius denied that he had been enrolled as a citizen. 13. We knew from what source Cicero was drawing the learning by which his mind was refreshed from the din of the forum. 14. If you do not refresh your mind by these pursuits, you will not be able to speak concerning the citizenship of Archias, and the Papian law. 15. It is absurd to bestow citizenship upon stage actors, and to cast off a man of great influence, endowed with the highest reputation for genius.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

By the law of Silvanus and Carbo, citizenship is given to all who have been enrolled in confederate cities, have a residence in Italy, and enter their names with the praetor at Rome within sixty days. Most honorable men have come with proof, and Gratius cannot deny, that Archias was enrolled at Heraclea. And we know that he had a residence at Rome when the law was passed, and that he entered his name with the most scrupulous praetor, Metellus.

Since at the time of the last census Archias was with the army, he was not enrolled at Rome, but wills were frequently made by him, and Lucius Lucullus reported him to the treasury among the beneficiaries, according to the laws of Rome.

But why should I be so exceedingly attached to this poet? Because I derive from him those principles which are of the greatest value. He refreshes my mind after this din in the forum, and rests my ears [when they are] wearied with

wrangling. I am devoted to these studies, and have persuaded myself from my youth that those portraitures of very brave men, which the Greek and Latin writers have left us, ought to be studied and imitated.

## PENSUM UNDEVICESIMUM.

## CAPITA VII—IX.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Ablative of Quality: A. 251; S. 411; G. 402; H. 419, II.

B. Subjective Genitive: A. 214; S. 353, (1); G. 361, 1; H. 396, III.

Temporal Clauses with *cum* (*vide* Pensum IX., B.)

C. Adverbial Use of *idem*. A. 195, *e*; G. 296; H. 451, 3.

D. Appositional Genitive: A. 214, *f*; S. 326; G. 359; H. 396, VI.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

1. It is difficult to prove that all those very men were accomplished in the learning which we exalt by our praises. 2. We ought to admire those pursuits by which youth is nourished, old age delighted, and prosperity adorned. 3. Although there are many men of excellent spirit without learning, nevertheless we are delighted by these pursuits at home, and are not hindered when abroad. 4. While Lucullus was in command, the countless forces of the Armenians were routed, and the city of the Cyziceni was preserved from attack. 5. Homer was claimed by the Chians because he was a poet; shall this man, who has described the Mithridatic war in its entirety, be rejected by us? 6. Roscius was so skillful and graceful that he had won love from us all by the incredible action of his body. 7. The name of Ennius was sacred among the Roman people because by his genius those things which they had accomplished were best celebrated. 8. If Ennius had not been assisted at all by learning in celebrating the valor of the Maximi and



the Marcelli, he would not have been sculptured in marble upon the tomb of the Scipios. 9. No one of you is of so rude a mind as not to consider this a most cultivated recreation. 10. Gaius Marius was somewhat insensible towards these pursuits, yet he readily allowed Archias to celebrate his exploits in verse. 11. We ought to admire the poets, especially since they contribute their genius to celebrating the wars of the Roman people. 12. Let the poets be called sacred, because they add great honor to the Roman people, and are commended to us by some gift of the gods. 13. Of this number is Marcus Cato, who was assisted by the poets in the acquisition of virtue. 14. What they had written thoughtfully was so approved that they were carefully <sup>1</sup>listened to and recalled. 15. The fleet of the enemy was sunk and [their] leaders slain in the naval battle off Tenedos, when Lucullus was in command.

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

You may ask: "What? has not<sup>2</sup> natural ability without learning often been effectual in obtaining praise?" I admit that not all very eminent men have been accomplished in letters, but these studies have assisted many in the comprehension and practice of virtue. For by these studies youth is nourished, old age cheered, and we are delighted both at home and abroad.

If Roscius won so much love by the excellence and beauty of his art, shall Archias be disregarded, whom, animated by a divine spirit, a certain gift and endowment of the gods seems to commend to us? <sup>3</sup>Nay more, if Ennius rightly<sup>4</sup> called poets holy, and, dear to the Scipios, was carved in marble upon their tomb; if Homer is claimed by Colophonians, Chians, Salaminians, and others, because he

<sup>1</sup> Passive of *attendere*.

<sup>2</sup> *Nonne*.

<sup>3</sup> *Immo vero*.

<sup>4</sup> *iure*.

was a poet; if this name of poet has always been sacred to barbarians: this man, who has touched upon the affairs of the Cimbri, and gained the favor of even Gaius Marius, and whose whole genius has been devoted to celebrating the glory of Rome, ought not to be rejected by us, especially when by his own inclination and by law he belongs to us.

## PENSUM VICESIMUM.

## CAPITA X.—XII.

## IN GRAMMATICIS STUDE.

A. Constructions with *dono*: A. 225, *d*; S. 379; G. 348; H. 384, 2.

B. Clauses of Result as Objects: A. 332; S. 495, 496; G. 557; H. 498.

C. Use of *quisque* with Superlatives: A. 93, *c*; G. 305; H. 458, 1.

Causal Clauses with *cum* and *qui* (*vide* Pensum XVII., C.)

## LATINE LOQUERE.

1. Although a Rudian [man] had been admitted to citizenship by your ancestors, you rejected this Heracleian. 2. The spoils of war will be consecrated to the Muses, and the temples will be adorned with the verses of the poets. 3. Archias was so received under the protection of the Roman people that he seemed to have been regarded as sacred among [them] all. 4. The memory of my name ought not to be limited by the period of life, since I have given a never-dying testimony of praise to the glory of the people. 5. Poets born at Cordova, drawn by a desire for praise, wrote concerning the affairs of Quintus Metellus Pius, the friend of Archias. 6. The attention of a bad poet was considered worthy of reward by Sulla, who presented many Spaniards with citizenship. 7. Even the philosophers are led by a certain love of praise, and do not hesitate to inscribe their names in books concerning the duty of despising commendation and renown. 8. Cicero spoke briefly, in accordance with his custom, and openly acknowledged those things which he was unable to conceal. 9. I beg of you, judges, if a man of so great genius ought to be approved,

that you receive in good part that which has been said. 10. If the Iliad had not been written, the valor of Achilles would not have been an incentive to toils and dangers among all races. 11. If the reward of praise is taken away, we shall not contend for glory at the peril of our lives. 12. Since Archias is of that number who has always been received under our protection, we ought to assist him with our kindness. 13. All who are engaged in public business are urged on by the incentive to glory, and desire an eternal testimony of praise. 14. We are not so narrow-minded as to suppose that the soul looks forward to nothing in the future. 15. In the city in which statues and images of the body<sup>1</sup> have been left by the most eminent men, shall we not leave a representation of our virtues?

#### LATINE SCRIBE.

Alexander the Great said that Achilles was fortunate because he found Homer as the panegyrist of his glory; Pompey gave citizenship to Theophanes the Mitylenaeon, and [his] action<sup>2</sup> was approved by the soldiers; and a bad poet of the people was presented with a reward by Sulla. Could not this man, then, who has been sought by many cities, and who has <sup>3</sup>celebrated the deeds of the Roman people, have obtained citizenship from his friends, Metellus Pius and the Luculli?

But I must speak briefly in accordance with my custom. I trust that you have received in good part what I have said; that you will preserve a man of such virtues and and genius that it has been testified to by the Heracleon municipality, by Lucullus, and the tablets of Metellus; and that you will receive under your protection this poet, who has always done honor to the exploits of your generals and of the Roman people.

<sup>1</sup> bodies.

<sup>2</sup> res.

<sup>3</sup> written concerning the affairs.

## ORATIO DE IMPERIO CN. POMPEI.

## LATINE LOQUERE.

## CAPITA I.—III.

1. This avenue to praise is open to you if it seems [to you] that you ought to speak concerning the extraordinary merit of Gnaeus Pompey. 2. Mithridates has come forth from the retreats of Pontus, and is bringing war upon the allies of the Roman people. 3. I shall triumph over Mithridates, and I shall so triumph that he will not wish to range about among our tributaries. 4. I must speak concerning the great estates of the Roman knights, which are invested in farming the revenues of this province. 5. Our ancestors were waging a great war, because the province was in the power of the enemy, and the glory of the empire was at stake. 6. I see that the safety of the allies is at stake, and that the commander is not prepared for waging this war. 7. Gnaeus Pompey is of so great valor that he can wipe out the stain contracted in the former war. 8. Lucullus is so desirous of glory that he is contending with Mithridates, who has been ruling now for twenty-three years. 9. I easily understand what you judge concerning Mithridates, who marks out Roman citizens to be butchered, and burns the villages of our allies. 10. Lucullus is departing from a war in which he alone is demanded as commander by the allies and feared by the enemy. 11. Lucullus having departed from the war, an opportunity to seize the province was presented to Tigranes, a powerful king. 12. Praise must be assigned to Lucullus because he has wiped out the stain contracted

in the war which Mithridates brought upon the allies. 13. It is more difficult to select a commander for this war than to defend the cause of the Roman people. 14. The province of Bithynia was wholly in the power of Mithridates. 15. The glory of the Roman people, the safety of friends, and the property of many citizens were at stake.

## CAPITA IV. VI.

1. Mithridates will build and equip <sup>new</sup> very great fleets, but the danger ~~will~~ be averted by the remarkable valor of Lucius Lucullus. 2. Those leaders with whom we are now waging war will not dare to do this, neither will they suppose that they are able. 3. With how great zeal does it become you to carry on the war when the liberty of Roman citizens has been <sup>completely</sup> impaired? 4. The time of the allies has been devoted to preparing for a new war because the right of embassy has been violated. 5. A war threatens the province in which one cavalry <sup>raid</sup> can expose the friends of the Roman people to the greatest danger. 6. With what zeal, pray, ought we to wage war when our merchants have been slain and our ambassadors tortured? 7. It becomes us to defend the tributaries of the empire with great zeal, since disaster is produced <sup>accidentally</sup> even by the fear of war. 8. We gave up the tilling of the soil and lost the revenue of an entire year on account of the approach of the enemy. 9. Mithridates pretended to bring war upon the Bosporani, in order that he might impair the liberty of the Romans. 10. Lucius Lucullus will ward off the danger on the one hand; on the other, the citizens will be defended by Gnaeus Pompey. 11. Corinth was annihilated because our fathers wished to preserve the glory of empire [which had been] handed down to them. 12. Not only the safety of your allies in Asia, but also the dignity and glory of the Roman people are at stake. 13. Since very great armies

have been collected by these two kings, consider how you can preserve those provinces which are productive to you. 14. If you are going to send into those provinces a man with authority, it is fitting that you send him in whom are all the highest qualifications. 15. If you think us worthy to have our safety committed to that most illustrious man and fortunate commander, Gnaeus Pompey, we shall be very happy.

## CAPITA VII.—IX.

1. It is the part of humanity to hold in memory that which pertains to the safety of the allies. 2. Since I have bestowed enough praise upon Lucullus, I shall say a few words concerning the war itself. 3. And that, indeed, must not be neglected which the soldiers of Mithridates taught us, that the disaster of many citizens cannot be separated from [that of] the state. 4. When Medea was fleeing from Pontus, she scattered the fragments of her brother's body in order that the speed of pursuit might be delayed by her father's grief. 5. I shall bestow upon Lucullus as much praise as is due a man who has freed from blockade a city most friendly to the republic. 6. After Sinope and Amisus had been opened to our legions, Mithridates was despoiled of his ancestral kingdom. 7. He was encouraged while despairing of his fortunes, and reassured when he was cast down. 8. I am not content with what has happened to me beyond [my] expectation, but I shall lead an army into Pontus with the purpose of plundering these temples. 9. In the next place, very honorable publicans, having taken their wealth into Asia, were themselves trading in that province. 10. You must not disregard this, that it is the part of wisdom to see that if large fortunes should be lost in Asia, credit would fail at Rome. 11. Consider, then, whether we ought to hesitate to protect our allies, our citi-

zens, and our revenues. 12. The Sertorian leaders, with a fleet equipped and furnished with all requisites, will besiege the cities of Italy. 13. Mithridates the king, inflamed with zeal, will hurry an army against the city of the Cyziceni. 14. A very great quantity of most beautiful things, which Mithridates had plundered from all Asia was left in Pontus. 15. There is an opinion that many powerful nations which the Roman people never thought of attacking in war are excited with a certain strange terror. 16. Is not that an important war which is renewed by agitated and unimpaired nations, and is undertaken by a new commander of yours after a veteran army has been defeated?

## CAPITA X.—XII.

1. Would I were able to find speech worthy of the commander who has opened a route through Gaul to our legions! 2. This was once characteristic of our commanders, to keep the provinces free from pirates and to defend the safety of the city. 3. The cities of the allies have been either abandoned through fear or overwhelmed by the forces of the enemy. 4. Shall I complain that the provinces are closed to us, when a Roman fleet has been captured in the mouth of the Tiber? 5. The onset of this war passed over the sea so rapidly that the pirates abandoned their vessels through fear. 6. Why do I mention Sicily, when Italy has not been free from the pirates (during) all these years, except in midwinter? 7. While Gnaeus Pompey was leader, the two Spains were strengthened with garrisons, and Cilicia was united to the empire of the Romans. 8. You seem to have said enough [to make us see] why Gnaeus Pompey alone has exceeded in valor all recollections of antiquity. 9. During these years no revenue has been safe to you, nor has any ally

<sup>1</sup>Ablative Absolute.



been protected from pirates. 10. Cnidus and Samos are witnesses, which were taken and plundered by the pirates almost under the eyes of Roman consuls. 11. Again and again the provinces are witnesses, which, surrounded on all sides by many dangers and weighed down by a perilous war, were delivered by this man's valor.) 12. So much light was brought to the republic by the valor of one man, that we, who were accustomed to see ships of the pirates in the harbor of Ostia, now hear that all the pirates have surrendered to him. 13. He will explore the two Spains and Transalpine Gaul, visit Illyricum with his fleet, and secure Sardinia and Sicily with garrisons and ships. 14. He will sail with so great celerity that he will fortify Africa with very powerful garrisons and adorn the whole sea with fleets within forty-nine days after he sets out from Rome. 15. He will finish by midsummer this very great and widely separated war, which has been undertaken in the beginning of spring.

## CAPITA XIII.—XV.

1. You cannot be ranked as a general in any class if you cannot restrain yourself. 2. I do not wonder that Gnaeus Pompey restrains his army, when he surpasses other generals so much in moderation, genius, and humanity. 3. Rumors and letters have been brought from the army [about] how great distress<sup>1</sup> the soldiers suffer wherever<sup>2</sup> they go. 4. Pompey was not turned aside from his intended course by avarice, nor pleasure, nor the ornaments of Greek towns. 5. Consider how easy is the access of private individuals to him, and how great is his affability. 6. His moderation is such that it is difficult to say whether men prefer to serve him or to govern others. 7. It is not

<sup>1</sup>Use a plural.

<sup>2</sup>Impersonal construction.

incredible to other nations that the splendor of your dominion is so great. 8. He seems to have descended from heaven by some divine plan, because the exploits of other generals have never been equal to his. 9. Who is ignorant of how great and honorable resolutions the Roman people have passed concerning you? 10. We know that when you appointed Gnaeus Pompey commander-in-chief of the war, a great cheapness of grain suddenly followed. 11. It is certainly doubtful to no one that you will preserve our allies and revenues by your very name and reputation. 12. Foreign nations now understand that it was not without reason that you demanded Gnaeus Pompey for the common war of all nations. 13. His exploits and reputation are so great that Mithridates and Tigranes, flushed with victory, were checked by his arrival. 14. Consider to what extent all those things which must be sought in a consummate and perfect general exist in him. 15. Enemies fear him, allies and soldiers love him, and we take all our examples of splendid achievements from this same Gnaeus Pompey.

## CAPITA XVI.—XVIII.

1. It remains for me to say a few words concerning the influence of Pompey on the enemies of the Roman people. 2. What a great proof of his valor and fortune does this fact afford, that the Cretans and Mithridates surrendered to him in so short a time! 3. My judgment is this, that this man is not an ambassador, but a spy. 4. He will speak of your exploits and your good fortune on land and sea, that he may not seem ungrateful to the immortal gods. 5. He said this very briefly, that he had never been so presuming as to wish so great good fortune from the immortal gods. 6. They are men of so remarkable influence and most extraordinary valor, that the citizens consent to their

<sup>1</sup>Repeat the noun.

wishes, and the enemy obey them. 7. Since you have often conferred commands upon generals on account of their good fortune as well as of their valor, why is not this royal war entrusted to Pompey? 8. Although that argument has lost its force, yet Catulus and Hortensius say that we ought not to assign the whole power to one man. 9. We appointed one man commander-in-chief against the pirates, and to-day the empire (of the whole earth) is held by the Roman people. 10. And yet, before the Gabinian law was passed, you, by whose ancestors Antiochus and Perses had been conquered, were cut off from all your provinces. 11. Nautical trophies and the spoils of fleets adorned this very place when all the seas were closed against us. 12. Hortensius is not ashamed to object to this plan, although he knows that all the highest qualifications exist in Pompey alone. 13. Since we are deprived of the greatest part of our dignity and dominion, why do we hesitate to appoint this man commander-in-chief? 14. If our general had not been in those very places, the Cretans would not have wished to surrender to him. 15. Although it is a common thing for ambassadors and praetors of the Roman people to be seized, our magistrates are not ashamed to come up to this very place. 16. Since this war is so necessary and important that we cannot disregard it, we ought to wish and pray that we may be able to preserve our allies.

## CAPITA XIX.—XXI.

1. I shall not say that Quintus Hortensius always speaks with good intention that which he feels. 2. The Roman people have always preferred to obey custom (in time of peace rather than to yield to the influence of great men. 3. The one raised an army at a difficult crisis of the state; the other, while a private citizen, was sent into Sicily as proconsul. 4. All the hope of the empire was placed in the

hands of Gaius Marius for this reason, because he had completed the war with Jugurtha. 5. It seems to the Roman people that soldiers have been led forth hitherto for the purpose of destroying the cities of the allies. 6. It remains that safety and dignity be established by law for the allies and friends of the city. 7. What is so contrary to precedent as that the Roman people should not obey expediency in war? 8. We shall remind Quintus Catulus that lately it seemed best to him to decry Gabinus, in order that we might not appoint him lieutenant. 9. He, (at whose risk) the general and the army were appointed, will make the Roman people seem to be master of all nations. 10. If you, (upon whom) we place all our dependence, (ask) for a lieutenant, you are worthy to obtain him whom you wish. 11. What is so unusual and so incredible as that you should invest a Roman knight with the power of two consuls? 12. If you had brought before the senate a motion concerning his appointment as lieutenant, he would have freed Rome from disgrace. 13. Quintus Hortensius and the others who hold the same opinion wish that nothing be done contrary to the precedents of our ancestors. 14. I will remind you that in the case of Scipio, Marius, and even Pompey, new plans have always been adapted to new emergencies. 15. When two very powerful kings are threatening the greatest danger to the republic, we ought to avail ourselves of the valor of the bravest men. 16. Nothing except the veto of a tribune will hinder the consul from proposing a motion for the appointment of Gabinus as lieutenant.

## CAPITA XXII.—XXIV.

1. It is difficult for our soldiers in the provinces to be so occupied that they will not undertake all things for the sake of the common safety. 2. We had as authority a commander of remarkable valor, whose good will and purpose were

approved by all. 3. Whatever he possessed of valor and dignity, whatever he was able [to accomplish] by uprightness and firmness, he promised to devote to the appointment of Gnaeus Pompey. 4. I call to witness all the soldiers, that I thought of nothing in Syria except concerning the cities and the lives of our allies. 5. It was unendurable that soldiers should be sent against the provinces of the Roman people under the pretence of [acting against] enemies. 6. Let them take care that the man whom they appoint over this war with the royal armies shall prefer the safety of the provinces to all considerations of private interest. 7. We require not only military valor, but that you conduct yourself in such a manner as to think of nothing but the dignity of the republic. 8. There is no city in all the inland nations that can endure the multitude of covetous men whom you have sent into Asia with power. 9. The wantonness<sup>1</sup> and injustice<sup>1</sup> of these men are so great that no rich state in Asia appears to them [to be] peaceably disposed. 10. If in this cause Manilius has brought upon himself any enmities, he will easily repel them, protected by innocence. 11. Since the Roman people have disapproved your judgment, and this case is supported by men of the greatest wisdom, you must obey the authority of the state. 12. If they cannot restrain their hands from the treasures of the allies and the gold and jewels of the king, we shall incur greater disgrace. 13. But if they are men endowed with genius, prudence, and self-restraint, the allies will rejoice that they come into their cities with an army. 14. I exhort you then, fellow-citizens, not to fear the violence and threats of these men who dissent, because you are able to defend your authority. 15. Continue in your opinion, not that you may obtain aids to honors, but that you may bring dignity to the Roman people and safety to the world.

<sup>1</sup>Use plurals.

## EPISTOLAE SELECTAE.

## I.

(AD FAM. V. 7.)

With the utmost reliance upon your good-will toward me, I thought that your letter would contain some congratulation on account of my services for the country's safety.

Your official letter to the senate has inspired the hope that your recent enemies will be struck down and overwhelmed. There is no doubt that, even if you fear to offend any one by zealous efforts on my behalf, our intimacy and the public weal will unite us and bind us together.

Be assured that there is nothing in which I rejoice so much as in the services of friends, and if I shall not be able to make fair return, they will be quite willing for the balance of services to remain in their favor.

You are ignorant of the lack I felt in your letter, and although it expresses pleasure because, as you say, the whole world pronounces favorable judgment on my acts, I think nevertheless that you, who are greater than Africanus, are too little in sympathy politically and personally with me who am much less than Laelius.

## II.

(AD ATT. II. 23; Q. FR. I. 2.)

I very much regret the position of Sampsicramus. I am quite sure he wants to share his chagrin with me, and to take part in public affairs. Although I am distracted with a great amount of business in the forum, I write no letters except with my own hand. I would write more

often and at greater length if I thought it would be a source of pleasure to you. You can judge how great unanimity there is on the part of all in word and deed, from the great talk of my exploits and desire for them. One can hardly believe how much respect the leaders of Pompey's party have lost. You will be much interested in knowing the condition of the state. For my part, I have great hopes that the tribunes will not fail my cause. I stake much upon the zealous love of loyal men for me, and, what is most important, they promise to use force in resisting Clodius, so that we shall come off with increased renown. Cato came near being killed the 13th of November for bringing suit against Gabinius on a charge of bribery. Farewell.

### III.

(Ad Att. III. 1-7.)

I can only beg you to keep up a hope for the best, but without lessening any of your preparations. It would have been a great advantage to me, Atticus, to have had you with me at Vibo, whither I went. O, that I might requite you for compelling me to turn my course from Sicily. I beg you to attribute my hasty departure from Vibo to the bill proposed for my ruin. I am much grieved that nothing happens more favorable than to turn my course in the direction of Brundisium.

I know not how to thank you, because you, when I am thoroughly tired of life, love me with the same love as ever. I fear to go to Brundisium immediately, both because the journey involves too great dangers, and lest I shall be unable to hold out. Inform Terentia of the amendment I have heard of, and take care to come to me at Thurii on the 7th of April.

<sup>1</sup>teneo.

As to your urging me to write to you from near Tarentum on the 14th of April, let me say, I am so broken-spirited that when I want to write I am overcome with tears. When I read your letters, I can hardly keep from doing violence to myself. Against my staying in Epirus, in the first place is the fear that my enemies will make it out to be within the four-hundred-mile limit, and, in the second place, I cannot discuss personally with my friends what I shall have to do. My hesitation about Athens does not arise from any hope that my fortunes will change. For many reasons it is desirable for me to stop for a time, and especially since I wish to form definite plans about my future.

## IV.

(AD FAM. XIV. 4.)

Terentia, best and most faithful of wives, when you are not with me, I seem utterly lost. I hope at some time I shall be able to make some requital to M. Laenius Flaccus for his hospitality and friendship. If I go to Cyzicum I shall remain there ten days. You say you regret not being able to write more often. Should I ask you to write more often? To strengthen the hope of my return, you regarded no danger to your life, and, though but a weak woman, you have often reassured me. We have always acted toward our fellow-men as each one deserved: would that they had all deserved well of us! Very few of them now have much sense of duty, excepting the friends who cannot be deterred from furnishing hope of regaining my safety. If we make any mistake, I don't know what will become of my little Tullia. Her marriage and her good name must be regarded. However matters turn out, I would like you to think me much strengthened by your letters. We have committed no fault for which we should be robbed,



except that our ruin is due to our virtues. So far as you are able, take care to keep possession of some property. I have always served my friends, and if they would help me I would regain my marks of honor, as well as my property. My slaves far surpass my friends in allegiance to me. Clodius Philataerus, because of ill-health, will leave Brundisium either on the 29th or 30th of April. He intends to go to Rome.

Let us bear our ill-fortune in whatever way we can, and when all is over, do you come to me in Brundisium.

## V.

(AD ATT. IV. 1.)

By your letters I see you think I was more imprudent than others because I made a set speech giving my opinion in regard to the corn supply. The people came to the city in the greatest crowds on the fourth of August to carry the law for my recall; consequently grain became very dear. Pompey was urged to take the management of the supply, and the senate decreed that a law should be proposed. At the demand of the people I had given my vote in favor. At the reading of the decree there was great applause on their part. The next day I made an address by permission of the magistrates, saying that Pompey had chosen me chief among his deputies, and that he would consider me his second self in all things. But I am in trouble over my property; for another law has been proposed by Caius Messius, giving Pompey power over all the money, besides a fleet and an army. I do not want such a law, nor does Pompey. But my enemies cry out that this law of Messius is my fault; that if I had not voted for the other law it would not have been passed, and this would not have been proposed. Therefore I fear lest the consuls, at the

instigation of my enemies, will neither contract for a new house nor annul the consecration. I am very much in need of your advice in restoring my plundered and scattered property. I have had no one to whom I might give letters for you safely. I now congratulate you on my return.

For prosperity my influence in the senate is not great, but for adversity great enough. Because of the pleasantness of our friendship in past time, I would rather see you than any one else.

At Brundisium, on my way to Rome, little Tullia met me on her birth-day. A crowd thronged about us with the greatest applause, to show their joy. To speak frankly, there was not a man of any class, excepting a few enemies, but came with gladness and exultation to meet me. Now that I'm at Rome and have begun a new life, as it were, I beg you to return and enjoy the fruits of your labors for my recall.

## GLOSSARY (GLOSSARIUM).

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ablative.....	ablativus, -a, -um ( <i>adj., sc. casus</i> ).
absolute.....	absolutus, -a, -um.
academic.....	academicus, -a, -um.
academician.....	academiae socius, -i, <i>m.</i>
academy.....	academia, -ae, <i>f.</i>
accent ( <i>noun</i> ).....	accentus, -us, <i>m.</i>
accompaniment.....	comitatus, -us, <i>m.</i>
according to.....	secundum ( <i>praep. cum acc.</i> ).
accusative.....	accusativus ( <i>adj., sc. casus</i> ).
active.....	activus, -a, -um; agens, -ntis.
adjective.....	adjectivum, -i, <i>n.</i>
adverb.....	adverbium, -i, <i>n.</i>
agent.....	agens, -ntis.
agree.....	congruo (3) -ui, —; concordo (1).
agreement.....	concordatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
alphabet.....	alphabetum, -i, <i>n.</i> ; elementa, -orum, <i>n.</i>
American.....	Americanus, -a, -um.
answer ( <i>noun</i> ).....	responsum, -i, <i>n.</i>
answer ( <i>verb</i> ).....	respondeo (2), -di, -sus.
antecedent.....	antecedens, -ntis.
apposition.....	appositio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
book.....	liber, -bri, <i>m.</i>
campus.....	campus, -i, <i>m.</i>
cardinal.....	cardinalis, -e.
case.....	casus, -us, <i>m.</i>
causal.....	causalis, -e.
cause.....	causa, -ae, <i>f.</i>
chapter.....	caput, -itis, <i>n.</i>
characteristic.....	descriptio, -onis, <i>f.</i>

class.....	classis, -is, <i>f.</i> (to be at the head of the class, <i>classem ducere</i> ).
classmate.....	condiscipulus, -i, <i>m.</i> ; condiscipula, -ae, <i>f.</i>
clause.....	clausula, -ae, <i>f.</i> ; incisum, -i, <i>n.</i>
close ( <i>verb</i> ).....	claudio (3), -si, -sus.
college.....	collegium, -i, <i>n.</i>
collegiate.....	collegiarius, -a, -um.
common.....	communis, -e; ( <i>of a noun</i> ), appellativus, -a, -um; ( <i>of quantity</i> ), anceps, -cipitis.
comparative.....	comparativus, -a, -um.
compare.....	confero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus.
comparison.....	comparatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
compound.....	compositus, -a, -um.
concessive.....	concessivus, -a, -um.
condition....	condicio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
conditional.....	condicionalis, -e.
conjugate.....	declino (1).
conjugation....	coniugatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
conjunction.....	coniunctio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
consecutive( <i>of a clause</i> )	contextus, -a, -um.
consonant.....	consonans, -antis, <i>f.</i> ( <i>sc. littera</i> ); consona, -ae, <i>f.</i>
construction.....	constructio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
conversation....	colloquium, -i, <i>n.</i>
converse.....	colloquor (3), -locutus.
copula.....	copula, -ae, <i>f.</i>
correct.....	rectus, -a, -um.
correctly.....	recte.
daily ( <i>adj.</i> ).....	quotidianus, -a, -um; diurnus, -a, um.
dative.....	dativus ( <i>adj. sc. casus</i> ).
declarative.....	declarativus, -a, -um.
declension.....	declinatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
decline.....	declino (1).
declinable.....	declinabilis, -e.
defective.....	defectivus, -a, -um.
degree.....	gradus, -us, <i>m.</i>
demonstrative.....	demonstrativus, -a, -um.
dependent.....	subiectus, -a, -um.
deponent.....	deponens, -ntis.
derivative.....	derivativus, -a, -um.



- gerundive.....gerundivus, -a, -um (*sc. modus*).  
 go on, proceed.....perge (*pl. pergite, imper. of pergo*).  
 governs (is joined  
     with).....iungitur, coniungitur (*cum*).  
 grammar.....grammatica, -orum, *n. pl.*  
 Greek.....Graecus, -a, -um; *in Greek, Graece*.  
  
 hence (*place or cause*)...hinc.  
 here.....hic.  
 hereafter, henceforth...posthac; in reliquum tempus.  
 hereat.....ob eam rem; ea re.  
 hereby.....eo; ea re; his rebus; per eam rem; per  
     eas res; *beginning a sentence, qua re*.  
 historical.....historicus, -a, -um.  
 hither.....huc (*adverb*); ceterior, -ius (*adjective*).  
 hitherto.....adhuc; ad hoc tempus; ad hunc diem.  
 how?.....quomodo; quemadmodum (*both also rela-*  
     *tives*)?  
 how far?.....quoad (*also relative*); quousque; quatenus?  
 how long?.....quoad (*also relative*); quousque; quatenus;  
     quamdiu; quantum temporis?  
 how many?.....quam multi, -ae, -a; quot (*both also rela-*  
     *tives*)?  
 how much?.....quam multus, -a, -um; quantus, -a, -um  
     (*both also relatives*).  
 how often?.....quotiens.  
 how old are you?.....quam multos annos natus (*vel nata*) es?  
  
 imperative.....imperativus, -a, -um.  
 imperfect.....imperfectus, -a, -um.  
 impersonal.....impersonalis, -e.  
 in English.....Anglice; render in English, Anglice redde.  
 in French, in Gallic...Gallice.  
 in Greek.....Graece.  
 in Latin.....Latine; render in Latin, Latine redde.  
 indeclinable.....indeclinabilis, -e.  
 indicative.....indicativus (*adj., sc. modus*).  
 indirect.....indirectus, -a, -um; obliquus, -a, -um.  
 indirect discourse...oratio obliqua.  
 infinitive.....infinitivus, -a, -um.

- instrument.....instrumentum, -i, *n.*  
 interjection.....interiecto, -onis, *f.*  
 into English, translate.in Anglicum (sermonem) verte, *vel* con-  
     verte, *vel* transfer.  
 into French.....in Gallicum.  
 into Greek.....in Graecum.  
 into Latin.....in Latinum.  
 intransitive.....intransitivus, -a, -um.  
 irregular.....irregularis, -e; anomalus, -a, -um.  
  
 Latin.....Latinus, -a, -um; *in Latin, Latine.*  
 labial.....labialis, -e.  
 language.....lingua, -ae, *f.*  
 learn.....disco (3), didici.  
 learning (*noun*).....doctrina, -ae, *f.*; eruditio, -onis, *f.*  
 letter (*of the alphabet*).....littera, -ae, *f.*  
 letter (*an epistle*).....litterae, -arum, *f. pl.*; epistola, -ae, *f.*  
 limit, of (*adj.*).....terminalis, -e.  
 limit (*verb*).....limito (1).  
 line (*of writing*).....versus, -us, *m.*  
     ingual.....lingualis, -e (*assumed*).  
 liquid.....liquidus, -a, -um.  
 locative.....locativus, -a, -um.  
 long.....longus, -a, -um; (*of quantity*), productus,  
     -a, -um.  
  
 manner.....modus, -i, *m.*  
 masculine.....masculinus, -a, -um.  
 mean.....significo (1).  
 meaning.....significatio, -onis, *f.*  
 means.....instrumentum, -i, *n.*  
 mention (*verb*).....memoro (1).  
 mistake (*noun*).....error, -oris, *m.*  
 mistake (*verb*).....erro (1).  
 mode or mood.....modus, -i, *m.*  
 monosyllable.....monosyllabus, -a, -um (*adj., sc. verbum*).  
 morning.....mane, *n. (indecl.)*  
 mute.....mutus, -a, -um.  
  
 negative.....negativus, -a, -um.  
 neuter.....neuter, -tra, -trum.

no.....	non; non est; minime (by no means); immo (on the contrary).
nominative.....	nominativus ( <i>adj.</i> , <i>sc.</i> <i>casus</i> ).
note ( <i>noun</i> ).....	annotatio, -onis, <i>f.</i> ; a billet, epistolum, -i, <i>n.</i> , <i>vel</i> litterulae, -arum, <i>f.</i> ; a note of hand, chirographum, -i, <i>n.</i>
note ( <i>verb</i> ).....	noto ( <i>1</i> ).
noun.....	nomen, -inis, <i>n.</i>
number.....	numerus, -i, <i>m.</i>
numeral.....	numeralis, -e.
object ( <i>gram. term</i> )...	oblectum, -i, <i>n.</i> ( <i>assumed</i> ).
objective.....	oblectivus, -a, -um ( <i>assumed</i> ).
optative.....	optativus, -a, -um.
oration.....	oratio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
ordinal.....	ordinalis, -e.
page.....	pagina, -ae, <i>f.</i>
palatal.....	palatalis, -e ( <i>assumed</i> ).
paradigm.....	paradigma, -atis, <i>n.</i>
part (of speech).....	pars <i>vel</i> forma ( <i>orationis</i> ).
participle.....	participium, -i, <i>n.</i>
passive.....	passivus, -a, -um.
perfect.....	perfectus, -a, -um.
periphrastic.....	circutis, -a, -um.
person.....	persona, -ae, <i>f.</i>
personal.....	personalis, -e.
phrase.....	locutio, -onis, <i>f.</i> ; phrasis, -is, <i>f.</i>
place.....	locus, -i, <i>m.</i>
pluperfect.....	plusquamperfectum ( <i>sc.</i> <i>tempus</i> ).
plural.....	pluralis, -e.
positive.....	positivus, -a, -um.
possession.....	possessio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
potential.....	potentialis, -e.
predicate.....	praedicativus, -a, -um ( <i>sc.</i> <i>pars vel res</i> ); praedicatum ( <i>sc.</i> <i>verbum</i> ).
preposition.....	praepositio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
present ( <i>adj.</i> ).....	praesens, -ntis.
price.....	pretium, -i, <i>n.</i>
principal.....	princeps, -ipis; primus, -a, -um.
principal parts.....	partes primae <i>vel</i> primariae.



pronoun .....	pronomen, -inis, <i>n.</i>
proper .....	proprius, -a, -um.
purpose .....	finis, -is, <i>m.</i>
purpose, for this, that, or what ( <i>see under for</i> ).	
quality .....	qualitas, -atis, <i>f.</i>
quantity .....	quantitas, -atis, <i>f.</i>
question .....	quaestio, -onis, <i>f.</i> ; interrogatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
reason, for this, that, or what ( <i>see under for</i> ).	
recitation .....	recitatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
recite .....	recito (1).
reference .....	relatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
reflexive .....	reflexivus, -a, -um.
regular .....	regularis, -e.
relative ( <i>adj.</i> ) .....	relativus, -a, -um.
reply ( <i>noun</i> ) .....	responsum, -i, <i>n.</i>
reply ( <i>verb</i> ) .....	respondeo (2), -di, -sus.
result .....	consecutio, -onis, <i>f.</i> ; eventus, -us, <i>m.</i> ; exitus, -us, <i>m.</i>
result, with what? ....	quid evenit; quem habeo (2) exitum?
review ( <i>noun</i> ) .....	recognitio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
review ( <i>verb</i> ) .....	recognosco (3), -novi, -nitum; review lesson, pensum recognoscendum.
root .....	radix, -icis, <i>f.</i>
rule ( <i>noun</i> ) .....	regula, -ae, <i>f.</i>
search for .....	investigo (1).
secondary .....	secundarius, -a, -um.
sentence .....	sententia, -ae, <i>f.</i>
separation .....	separatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
sequence .....	continuatio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
short .....	brevis, -e; ( <i>of quantity</i> ), correptus, -a, -um.
sibilant .....	sibilus, -a, -um; sibilans, -ntis.
singular .....	singularis, -e.
sound .....	sonus, -i, <i>m.</i>
source .....	origo, -inis, <i>f.</i>
special .....	specialis, -e.
specification. ....	respectus, -us, <i>m.</i>
speech .....	oratio, -onis, <i>f.</i> ; sermo, -onis, <i>m.</i>
statement .....	assertio, -onis, <i>f.</i>
stem .....	basis, -is, <i>f.</i>
substantive .....	substantivum, -i, <i>n.</i>

substantively . . . . .	substantive.
subject . . . . .	subiectivus, -a, -um ( <i>sc. pars vel res</i> ); sub- iectum ( <i>sc. verbum</i> ).
subjunctive . . . . .	subiunctivus, -a, -um.
subordinate . . . . .	subiectus, -a, -um.
superlative . . . . .	superlativus, -a, -um.
supine . . . . .	supinum ( <i>sc. verbum</i> ).
syllable . . . . .	syllaba, -ae, <i>f</i> .
syntax . . . . .	syntaxis, -is, <i>f</i> .
temporal . . . . .	temporalis, -e.
tense . . . . .	tempus, -oris, <i>n</i> .
termination . . . . .	terminatio, -onis, <i>f</i> .
transitive . . . . .	transitivus, -a, -um.
translate . . . . .	verto (3), -ti, -sus; converto (3); trans- fero, -ferre, -tull, -latus.
verb . . . . .	verbum, -i, <i>n</i> .
vocabulary . . . . .	vocabularium, -i, <i>n</i> .
vocative . . . . .	vocativus, -a, -um.
voice . . . . .	vox, vocis, <i>f</i> .
voice ( <i>gram. term.</i> ) . . . . .	modus, -i, <i>m</i> .; genus, -eris, <i>n</i> .
voice, active . . . . .	faciendi modus. (QUINTILIAN.)
voice, passive . . . . .	patiendi modus.
vowel . . . . .	vocalis ( <i>adj.</i> , <i>sc. littera</i> ).
what kind of? ( <i>relative</i> , of which kind) . . . . .	qualis, -e.
when . . . . .	cum; ubi; <i>interrogative</i> , quando?
whence? . . . . .	unde ( <i>also relative</i> )?
where? . . . . .	ubi; quo in loco ( <i>also relative</i> )?
which ( <i>adjective</i> )? . . . . .	qui, quae, quod ( <i>also rel. adj. and pron.</i> )?
whither? . . . . .	quo?
who, which, what? . . . . .	quis, quae, quid?
why? . . . . .	cur; quare; qua de causa; quapropter?
word . . . . .	verbum, -i, <i>n</i> .; vocabulum, -i, <i>n</i> .; vox, vocis, <i>f</i> .
write . . . . .	scribo (3), -psi, -ptum.
writing . . . . .	scriptio, -onis, <i>f</i> . ( <i>the act</i> ); scriptum, -i, <i>n</i> . ( <i>the thing written.</i> )
yes . . . . .	certe; ita; ita est; ista sunt; sic est; recte; etiam; sane; vero.

# INDEX.

The Index refers to the grammatical principles which are illustrated in the "Pensa." The figures refer to pages. *w* = with. Other abbreviations will be readily understood.

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